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Part One
Pages 1-8

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SOUND MONEY WILL WIN

Neither Democrats Nor Republicans Will Favor Free Coinage.

TO-DAY'S OUTLOOK FOR NINETY-SIX

Free-Silver Men Will Control in the Temporary Organization of the Conventions of Both of the Leading Parties.

THEIR VICTORY WILL BE TEMPORARY

A Majority of Delegates in Each Convention Will Be for Honest Money—Democrats Must Work to Win.

A little more than a year hence the National Conventions of the two great parties in the United States will meet to nominate candidates for President. It is evident, it has been evident for many months, that the candidates will be chosen mainly with reference to their opinions on finance. The Republican candidate, as a matter of course, will be a protectionist, but the more important consideration in the discussions of the delegates will be that he shall be sound on the money question.

There will be no dispute in the Democratic Convention about the reasonable, proper, and necessary support of the tariff reform accomplished by the Democratic Party. In the Democratic Convention, as in the Republican, the main issue will be money. The Democratic candidate unquestionably will be a tariff-reform man. In order to enter the race with any chance of success, he should be beyond doubt sound in his convictions about the sort of money that this country should have.

The next President of the United States will be a sound-money man, nominated upon an unequivocal "dollar-for-a-dollar" platform, and absolutely above suspicion of attachment to financial heresies.

Despite the fact that there are many Republican advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and notwithstanding the probability that adherence to a sound-money policy will deprive their candidate of the Electoral votes of several States, the Republicans will not declare for free silver in their convention of 1896, but will make a platform appealing rather to the believers in safe money than to those who desire to make the experiment of independent free coinage, and will nominate a candidate who will be regarded as a safe man to whom to intrust the maintenance of a sound-money policy.

To meet and contend with a sound-money candidate on a sound-money platform, and to enter the campaign with any hope of success, the Democratic Party must abandon the idea, urged with honest but mistaken zeal by many Democrats, that it will be safe to nominate an unsound-money man upon a platform declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver or the free coinage of silver of American production, or in defiance of the world's financial experience and of the best traditions of the Democratic Party.

There is danger that the Democratic Party may not awaken to the necessity for early, energetic, thorough, and hearty consideration of the tendency, vicious as well as destructive to its chances of retention of power, to burden itself with a free-silver candidate, until it is too late to check the mad rush toward defeat. This danger can be overcome. The necessity for considering it must be faced in the National Convention, if it be not sooner met by well-directed effort, and it is possible to hold the confidence of men who would be driven from the party by the assertion of a vague, uncertain, or plainly dangerous money policy. But confidence in the party should be invited at once. The invitation cannot be extended too soon, as a glance ahead at the political prospect, as indicated by past political expressions, will show.

Each of the leading parties will be represented in national convention by 906 delegates, chosen by 44 States and 7 Territories, If the Territory of Utah shall have become a State before the meeting of the conventions, the number of delegates will be slightly increased, but the increase will not materially affect action upon important questions in the conventions.

In each convention the initial proceedings will be in the hands of the National Committees, made up of men who will, it is to be assumed, represent the dominant political opinions of the States by which they were chosen. Accepting the declarations of the State Conventions of 1894 as guiding, it may be expected that in the meeting of the Republican National Committee to select a temporary Chairman, the advocates of free silver will have twenty-seven votes; the sound-money States will be represented by twenty-three votes, and it is possible that one State—Michigan—will be equally divided. By excluding the votes of the Territorial committeemen the sound-money men would easily lead, but to exclude those votes on the silver question would be to provoke rebellion and secession at a critical moment.

The silver men in the convention will be prompt to act upon the discovery that the organization of the committees of the permanent organization is within their grasp, and they will endeavor, with the zeal that is characteristic of the devotees of the "white metal," to secure undoubted silver men from each silver State. The result will be, if this plan be adopted and adhered to, that the Committee on Resolutions, with a majority of free-silver-coinage members, will report a money plank distinctly favorable to free coinage. The strong opposing sound-money minority in the committee will make a report, and the minority report will be adopted.

Up to the time that the delegates to the Republican Convention are called upon to vote upon the platform, the silver men appear to be likely to have their own way. When it comes to voting, the power of the States as represented in the Committee on Resolutions may be speedily and rudely overturned. Assuming that the States will vote upon the money plank as they have declared in the platforms of 1892 and 1894, the contest between sound money and the silver experiment will turn out about as follows:

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

State.	For Sound Money.	For Free Silver.
Alabama	..	22
Arkansas	16	..
California	..	18
Colorado	..	8
Connecticut	12	..
Delaware	6	..
Florida	..	8
Georgia	..	26
Idaho	6	..
Illinois	36	12
Indiana	30	..
Iowa	26	..
Kansas	..	20
Kentucky	26	..
Louisiana	16	..
Maine	12	..
Maryland	16	..
Massachusetts	30	..
Michigan	14	14
Minnesota	18	..
Mississippi	..	18
Missouri	34	..
Montana	..	6
Nebraska	..	16
Nevada	..	6
New Hampshire	8	..
New-Jersey	20	..
New-York	72	..
North Carolina	10	12
North Dakota	..	6
Ohio	46	..
Oregon	..	8
Pennsylvania	54	10
Rhode Island	8	..
South Carolina	..	18
South Dakota	..	8
Tennessee	..	24
Texas	30	..
Vermont	8	..
Virginia	..	24
Washington	..	8
West Virginia	12	..
Wisconsin	24	..
Wyoming	..	6
Arizona	..	2
District of Columbia	..	2
New-Mexico	..	6
Oklahoma	..	2
Alaska	..	2
Utah	..	2
Indian Territory	..	2
	584	322

This outcome will surely decide for the Republican Convention that the candidate shall not be a free-coinage man. The vote will be strong against the radical free-silver men. It may be stronger than is indicated in the table. There may be votes against free silver from the States of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and from the Territories. It is possible and even probable that the Michigan Republicans will give up their silver theories altogether, that Pennsylvania will be solid for sound money, and that Illinois may have but half the free-silver vote allowed to that State.

How will the case stand in the Democratic Convention? It can be ascertained approximately by the method adopted to arrive at a conclusion concerning the Republican Convention. The convention will be made up of delegates from fifty-one political divisions. The preliminary organization will be prescribed by the existing National Committee, consisting of one member from each State and Territory.

If the Democrats of the different States and Territories insist upon making up the temporary organization to represent the expressions of those States and Territories on the money question in 1892 and 1894, it is evident that the free-silver advocates will be strong enough in numbers to select a temporary Chairman and so to constitute the Committee on Resolutions that it will be overwhelmingly for free coinage. For, according to their latest political declarations, the Democrats in thirty-three States and Territories were for free-silver coinage, and in only eighteen States were the Democrats outspoken for sound money, or about convinced that the advocacy of free coinage would not be sound policy or safe politics.

Unless a great change be wrought in several of the States now cherishing the silver delusion, it seems probable that the Committee on Resolutions for the Democratic National Convention will bring in a platform the leading plank of which will be a declaration for free coinage, unlimited or limited, qualified or independent. The members of the committee from States in which all parties except the Populist are substantially agreed on the money question will make a minority report. Upon the adoption of the report the convention will come to a vote.

The friends of sound money—those who regard the experiment of independent free coinage as a menace to the national credit and national prosperity—would be at a disadvantage in the vote on the money plank if the unit rule were applied, as it is in the making of nominations in Democratic National Conventions. But it will be remembered that in the Chicago Convention of 1892, on the vote upon the tariff plank offered by Mr. Neal of Ohio, as a substitute for the plank reported by the Committee on Resolutions, the vote of several States was divided. That will probably be the case in the convention of 1896, and the result of the vote to decide whether the party shall be for sound money may be expected, from the present outlook, to be as follows:

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

State.	For Sound Money.	For Free Silver.
Alabama	12	10
Arkansas	..	16
California	..	18
Colorado	..	8
Connecticut	12	..
Delaware	6	..
Florida	2	6
Georgia	10	16
Idaho	..	6
Illinois	10	38
Indiana	30	..
Iowa	26	..
Kansas	..	20
Kentucky	13	13
Louisiana	8	8
Maine	12	..
Maryland	16	..
Massachusetts	30	..
Michigan	8	20
Minnesota	18	..
Mississippi	8	10
Missouri	..	34
Montana	..	6
Nebraska	..	16
Nevada	..	6
New-Hampshire	8	..
New-Jersey	20	..
New-York	72	..
North Carolina	..	22
North Dakota	..	8
Ohio	16	30
Oregon	..	14
Pennsylvania	50	..
Rhode Island	8	..
South Carolina	..	18
South Dakota	..	8
Tennessee	10	14
Texas	20	10
Vermont	8	..
Virginia	10	14
Washington	..	8
West Virginia	6	6
Wisconsin	24	..
Wyoming	..	6
Arizona	..	2
District of Columbia	..	2
New-Mexico	..	6
Oklahoma	..	2
Utah	..	2
Alaska	..	2
Indian Territory	..	2
Total	473	433

The majority for sound money as against a direct declaration of a free-coinage policy will be but 40, apparently. It may be larger. It is almost inconceivable that it should be less, if it is to be assumed that the Democratic Party is to make a contest to retain confidence as well as power. The State of Alabama may give more than 12 votes for sound money; Georgia may conclude, before the convention, that the satisfaction of having advocated free coinage will not atone for the defeat that its advocacy will bring the candidate who runs upon a free-silver platform. Illinois will surely make a better showing for sound money than may be predicted at this time, when the sound money men of the State have just begun the fight for it. The soil of Kentucky has scarcely been touched, yet indications from that State would justify the assertion that more than half its delegates will resist a free-coinage plank in the platform, and that they will not support a free-coinage candidate.

While there is a strong free-coinage sentiment in Louisiana, the votes of its Senators and Representatives in Congress show that there is a division, which may be more to the advantage of sound money than the table indicates. Mississippi should do better than the table suggests, and Missouri, if the Democrats can read the signs of the time in that State, may be depended upon to contribute votes for sound money, although it may as well be admitted that they are not in sight. Efforts will be made to check the free-silver tendency in Ohio, and nothing is more likely to contribute to those efforts than a candid presentation of the situation that the Democrats must find in the convention of 1896.

A few months ago it was the belief, as it was the fond expectation, of the silver men of both parties in Washington that the silver men would muster in such force in both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions that they would be able to dictate the language of the platforms and compel the nomination of candidates avowedly favorable to the free, independent, and unlimited coinage of silver. A calm survey of the field makes it plain that neither the Republican nor the Democratic Convention will be so ruled.

Still, no Democrat who can appreciate the importance of an emphatic, direct, and terse declaration for sound money in language free from ambiguity, or the charge of double meaning, will be as well satisfied with a bare majority for an honest, safe, credit-commanding money plank, as he would be with one approved by so decisive a majority as to leave no doubt that the rank and file of the party were behind it, and fully alive to the danger of accepting as a rule of political belief and action the fallacies cherished by the silver-producing States for reasons natural but selfish.

Both of the leading parties may expect to do without the Electoral votes of those States of the Northwest and the far West—the Pacific coast—that combined in the last Congress to resist every attempt at legislation short of free coinage. Those States will vote for a free-coinage candidate, and may be expected to help elect him by combination with the Populists.

If California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming contribute their undivided Electoral vote to the support of the free-coinage candidate, the total will be 49 votes, to be deducted from 444—the vote in the Electoral College. That deduction will leave 395 votes to be divided between the Republican and Democratic candidates.

The Electoral College will be the same, if Utah does not qualify as a State before the election of 1896, that it was, in numbers, in 1892. It will require 223 votes to elect. It is safe to assume that the Republicans will carry most of the old Republican States, and that they will not carry any Southern State. With the Electoral votes of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, and of all the Southern States except South Carolina, the Democratic strength in the college will be 211, and without the votes of the States that have been always disputed the Republicans will have but 184 votes for their candidates.

It is obvious that, in order to win, or to prevent the election of President and Vice President from going to the House of Representatives, in which the Republicans hold a majority of States and would elect, the Democrats must not only avoid the danger that menaces them in the adoption of financial heresies, or merely sectional and selfish theories, but that, having adopted a platform addressed to the good sense of the whole people, they shall devote themselves with zeal to the work of organization and to the plain teaching of sound Democratic doctrines.

There can be no gain to the Democratic Party in refusing to consider the figures as they are indicated by the estimates given, nor in a neglect constantly to bear in mind the fact that in order to elect the President in 1896 it will be necessary to gain votes in States in which the task will be one demanding intelligent and determined effort. The danger of a default in the election at the polls is evident. The remedy is in the hands of the men who are to shape the Democratic policy of 1896, and upon them will also rest the responsibility for defeat or the honors of victory.

CAPSIZED OFF OAK ISLAND BEACH

Four Men Went Rowing in a Leaky Old Rowboat.

OAK ISLAND BEACH, L. I., May 5.—During the heavy southeast gale which prevailed here this afternoon, Henry Livingston, Editor Simon W. Cooper, and James B. Cooper, Jr., attachés of the Signal Station, and Justice James B. Cooper, started in a leaky old rowboat to cross the lagoon, a short distance west of the University Extension headquarters.

The heavily-laden boat, beaten by the waves, soon began to fill. The frightened party cried for help, and E. C. Livingston, who was on board a yacht, attempted to rescue the men. Before he could reach them the rowboat capsized, and the party were obliged to swim ashore.

Buchanan's Execution Postponed.

SING SING, N. Y., May 5.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison, acting upon the opinion rendered by the Attorney General yesterday in the case of Dr. Buchanan, has decided to do nothing until he receives new orders from some qualified source.

The execution will not take place next Wednesday. The witnesses have not been invited.

Mrs. Buchanan and Lawyers Gibbons and Roche visited the doctor this afternoon and had a long interview. They claim the case is in the Federal courts now, and that the State has no control over it.

Is It a Joke or Suicide?

The deckhands of the ferryboat James M. Waterbury, plying between Houston Street, this city, and Grand Street, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning found on the deck a black derby hat. In the hat was found a note, which read as follows:

My lungs are bad and I am tired of life and do not want to be a burden to any one.
TOM YATES.

The hat and the note were taken to the Bedford Avenue Station House. It is not known whether it is a case of suicide or of some person playing a hoax.

Death of Mrs. Hornblower.

PATERSON, N. J., May 5.—Mrs. Matilda Butler Hornblower, mother of William B. Hornblower of New-York, died here last night. Death was sudden and unexpected. She was seventy-five years old. She was the widow of Dr. William Hornblower, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city for a quarter of a century.

Death of a Famous Rider.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Charles W. Fish, who called himself "the champion bareback rider of the world," died early this morning at his boarding house, on Wabash Avenue, of blood poisoning.

READY FOR A REHEARING

The Income Tax Cases to be Considered Again To-day.

NEW-YORK LAWYERS IN WASHINGTON

Justice Jackson on Hand Prepared to Do His Part—Conjectures Concerning the Outcome of the Arguments.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Joseph H. Choate, Clarence A. Seward, W. D. Guthrie, and B. H. Bristow, representing the plaintiffs in the famous income-tax cases, and William Jay, who represents the Continental Trust Company, reached Washington to-night from New-York. It is the understanding of these lawyers that the Supreme Court to-morrow will reopen the entire question, except that of jurisdiction, which was waived when the cases were argued before. Mr. Guthrie will make the opening address for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Choate will close. In all probability, the arguments will close on Wednesday, and it is expected that the decision of the court will be handed down not later than Friday, May 17. It is not impossible that on Monday, May 13, the court will be ready to announce its decision.

There naturally is much difference of opinion regarding the outcome of the rehearing. Persons who assume that Justice Jackson was appointed to the Supreme bench because he was a Southern man and in thorough accord with Southern ideas find no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that he will vote against the proposition that the income tax is a direct tax, thus committing the court to its original decision. It will be recalled that on this proposition the court last month stood 4 to 4. Justice Jackson's vote will not affect the question of rents, should he be opposed to the former decision on this point. It would require four votes besides his own to overturn that decision.

The entire question presumably will be disposed of, one way or the other, by the vote on the point whether the tax is or is not direct. The opinion is expressed here by prominent lawyers that the court would not have permitted a rehearing if it did not wish to retrieve its reputation, which, in the opinion of many, was injured immeasurably by the findings made public in April. That lawyers look to see that tax decided to be unconstitutional is shown in letters received from all parts of the country by prominent men here. One letter which was written by one of the strongest members of the Michigan bar contained these words:

In the public estimation—and by this I mean the bench and the bar especially—the income-tax fiasco has let the Supreme Court down more than any case since the Dred Scott decision. In all probability an attempt will be made to set the court right.

Great interest is shown in the coming arguments, and it is likely that the Supreme Court Chamber will be crowded when the case shall be reopened to-morrow.

Justice Jackson arrived in Washington this morning from his home, Belle Mead, Tenn. He made the trip with but little fatigue, owing to the arrangements made by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The sleeping car on the train leaving Nashville at 6:50 o'clock Saturday morning, was run out to Belle Mead the night before, so that Mr. Jackson secured a good night's rest before starting. Mr. Jackson found the change in temperature from Nashville to Washington quite pleasant, although to residents of this city the heat to-day was very uncomfortable.

The Justice looks well, although he has lost considerable in weight since he left Washington last Winter.

Chief Justice Fuller and several other members of the court called upon Justice Jackson this afternoon and evening to express their pleasure at his return. In the course of their conversation the programme of the income-tax rehearing was outlined to Justice Jackson.

After the argument shall have been concluded, Justice Jackson will join in the conference as to the decision of the court, and on the determination of this question will return to Nashville. He expects to be in Washington less than a week.

A BIG DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Fifty Pounds Stored in a Shanty in Mount Vernon Thought to Have Been Set Off by a Slow Fuse.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 5.—The eastern section of Mount Vernon was badly shaken by an explosion of dynamite shortly before midnight last night. Windows for three or four blocks about the point where the explosion occurred were broken and considerable alarm was felt.

It occurred in a small tool shanty on the Joseph Wood place. This property is being improved and cut into lots. New streets are being opened, and dynamite is used for blasting purposes. It was not known any was stored on the property.

The shanty was torn into small pieces by the explosion, and a big hole was torn in the ground. No one was injured.

It is against the city ordinances to store explosives within the city lines except in thinly-settled sections, and then only by permission of the police. The police, who did not know there was dynamite in the shanty, are investigating the case. It is thought there was about fifty pounds of the explosive.

The theory of the police is that the dynamite was exploded by means of a slow fuse. They think some one having a grudge against Mr. Woods or his foreman set the fuse so as to give plenty of time to leave the neighborhood. Chief of Police Foley will summon Mr. Wood and his foreman before him. Their workmen will also be called in the morning.

It is thought possible by some that the dynamite was carried there by some one wishing to wreck the tools stored in the shanty. This view of the case Chief Foley will investigate. There have been a number of Italians discharged from the works recently, and they have been hanging about the city.

A RIOT ABOUT A PESTHOUSE

The Sheriff and Posse Driven Back Into Winchester, Ky., by a Lot of Angry Farmers Armed with Rifles.

WINCHESTER, Ky., May 5.—There was a pesthouse riot here yesterday. A colored prisoner in the county jail has smallpox. Lumber was secured and carpenters put to work on a pesthouse five miles out. The farmers turned out en massé, armed with rifles. The carpenters almost had completed the pesthouse before the mob gathered.

The Sheriff came out to protect the carpenters with a large posse, but was driven back into town by 200 armed men. The pesthouse was burned last night and the farmers on all sides of the town are guarding the roads, expecting that the smallpox prisoner may be taken through their neighborhood to some obscure locality. They say that they propose to stop the shipping of contageous cases from the towns to the country districts.

The Sheriff meanwhile, whose residence is in the jail, has his smallpox prisoner in charge and cannot get out of town in any direction.

Brooklyn Trolley Roads Boycotted.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union, Brooklyn, yesterday, the proclamation issued by District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, calling upon all laboring men to boycott the Brooklyn Heights, the Atlantic Avenue, and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroads, was ratified. The boycott is to begin to-day.

SHE BOLDLY SEIZED A BURGLAR

Mrs. Donihee Was Being Choked When Her Son Came to the Rescue—The Men Caught.

Mrs. Mary Donihee and her son, William B. Donihee, a lawyer, of 143 West Sixty-third Street, had a brisk fight late Saturday night with two burglars, who had entered their residence. The burglars escaped from the house, but were arrested a few moments afterward. A policeman found them sitting in a hallway.

The men were held for examination in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. They gave their names as Frank Malone of 779 Eighth Avenue and Thomas Kelly of 536 West Fiftieth Street.

Mrs. Donihee went into the yard late Saturday night to take some clothes from the line. Just as she was returning to the house she heard some one in the hallway say, "this is the way up stairs."

Mrs. Donihee, on entering the hall, saw two men. She did not wait to ask an explanation, but took the first man she came to by the coat collar and screamed with all her might.

Mr. Donihee heard the noise, and hurried down stairs. He found his mother struggling with the burglars, who were evidently getting rather the better in the contest. They were trying to keep Mrs. Donihee from screaming by choking her. They let go when Mr. Donihee came, and gave all their attention to getting out of the house. One of the men ran away, carrying a bundle. His companion also escaped, after Mr. Donihee had hit him two or three times.

The bundle was recovered. It contained two cloaks belonging to Mrs. Donihee that had been hanging on the hatrack in the basement.

Malone was recognized at the police station. He has a bad reputation. He had eight pawn tickets for clothing in his possession. Kelly claimed to be a plumber. Their bail was fixed at $1,500.

A GROCER'S FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR

Found at the Cash Drawer, the Thief Said He Was Seeking Shelter.

LAUREL HILL, L. I., May 5.—Louis Wagner, who has a grocery store in his house in this village, was aroused early this morning by the barking of his watch dog. He partially dressed himself, took his revolver, and went down into the store. A man stood behind the counter, trying to open the money drawer.

Mr. Wagner asked the intruder what he wanted, but got no reply. Aiming his revolver, he told the man to hold up his hands. The burglar did so, but said: "If I had a gun, you would not be able to take me."

Wagner was about to grab the man, when he turned upon the former, and a hand-to-hand struggle followed. Both men fell to the floor, with Wagner on top. The latter finally overpowered the burglar with the butt of his revolver.

Assistance was summoned, and the man was taken to the lock-up.

He pleaded not guilty in court this morning to the charge of burglary, saying that, seeing a window open, he had sought shelter in the house. His story is disbelieved.

He gave his name as John Reilly. He will be tried before Judge Bowman at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

EXCITING CHASE FOR A THIEF.

Captured After a Revolver Shot Had Frightened Him.

ORANGE, N. J., May 5.—George L. Parmeley of 413 Main Street, East Orange, made a clever capture of a thief this afternoon. He was reading a book while the family was at church, when he heard a noise below. He grabbed his revolver and ran down stairs in time to see a colored man disappearing through the basement door. He then had an exciting chase after the man down Burnett Street to William Street, where he pinioned him to the ground as he was about to brain Parmeley with a rock.

The latter discharged his revolver to frighten the thief. Quite a crowd was attracted by the commotion, and the thief was taken to Police Headquarters, where he gave his name as Jack Vanness. He is unknown to the police here. He had nothing suspicious on his person, but he looks like a hardened criminal. He had been seen about the Parmeley place all the afternoon.

ELLIPTICAL TURRETS FOR THE IOWA

A Novelty in Naval Architecture of Great Importance.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Elliptical turrets will be one of the novelties of the battle ship Iowa, Naval Constructor Stahl's design having been approved by the department. By the adoption of this innovation 100 tons of dead-weight armor will be dispensed with, and as, instead of a circular structure, with twenty-six feet diameter, the minor axis of the new turret is but nineteen feet, the major axis being parallel with the line of fire, there is seven feet less width offered to the target.

The circular targets, originally designed for the Iowa were protected by fifteen-inch armor, which is preserved in the elliptical form around three-fourths of the structure, the remaining part, near the muzzles of the guns, being made seventeen inches.

The new turret also will be manipulated with one-third less power than the older one. Naval authorities are so impressed with the advantages of the improvements that few, if any, circular turrets hereafter will be used on naval vessels.

RUFUS CHOATE'S BODY FOUND AT LAST

The Buffalo Schoolboy Undoubtedly Died by His Own Hand.

BUFFALO, May 5.—The body of Rufus Choate, with a bullet hole in the left temple, was found this afternoon in a hay mow of his father's barn, near this city. A revolver was found beside the body.

Choate, who was a student in the Buffalo high school, disappeared four months ago. He left the house of his father, a wealthy real estate man, to go to school, and never was seen alive again by his friends. Circulars were sent to the police of all the large cities seeking information about him.

Mr. Choate is satisfied that his son killed himself, but he cannot imagine what the motive of the suicide was.

RAN IN FRONT OF A MOVING TRAIN

Death of a Man Who Was Fleeing from a Dunkirk Policeman.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 5.—Henry Doty, a fisherman, was killed instantly on the Nickel Plate tracks this morning.

He was being pursued by a policeman, who wanted him for disorderly conduct, and in his flight he ran in front of an eastbound passenger train.

He was thrown twenty feet in the air.

A Project of State Life Insurance.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 5.—A proposition that the State shall establish a life insurance bureau and furnish life insurance to Floridians is being agitated here. It is argued that the State could thus keep several hundred thousand dollars in Florida which annually goes to other States, that by this means the State could pay all current expenses and have many thousand dollars surplus every year. It is said that a Constitutional amendment on this subject will be presented in the Legislature this week.

A Jersey City Church Celebrates.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 5.—The South Bergen Reformed Church, of which the Rev. W. D. Grant is pastor, celebrated the twenty-fir anniversary of its formation to-day with special services. The Rev. Henry M. Cox of New-York preached. In the morning, and the Rev. Isaac P. Brokaw of Freehold, N. J., in the evening.

Addresses were made in the afternoon by the Rev. Messrs. Brokaw, Cox, and Grant.

THE BRITISH EVACUATE CORINTO

Nicaragua Agrees to Pay the Indemnity Demanded and England's Fleet Quietly Leaves the Port.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—According to advices received here the evacuation of Corinto by the British fleet was quietly accomplished to-day, and the port was restored to Nicaraguan authority.

Shortly after midnight Saturday, Minister Guzman received a cable message, stating that all the preliminaries had been satisfactorily arranged with the British Admiral, through the intermediation of Señor Fiallos of Honduras. In this manner Nicaragua was spared any appearance of humiliation and friction was avoided.

Nicaragua will pay the indemnity in London within the two weeks stipulated, and the remaining terms of the ultimatum will be satisfactorily arranged.

The Nicaraguan people appear to thoroughly understand President Zelaya, who is a man of great pluck and determination, and they have approved his course in the matter.

Published statements that "howling mobs" were parading the streets of Managua, the capital, shouting "Death to Zelaya," appear to have no foundation in fact. Zelaya is not the man to tolerate demonstrations of that kind. He himself headed a revolution two years ago, which overthrew an obnoxious Government in fifteen days.

Within that time he fought three battles and captured the capital. He was chosen President by the Constitutional Convention, which was immediately organized, and has proved himself to be a wise and just ruler.

THE CLAIRVOYANTS DIFFERED

But John Stumps Refuses to Doubt that Both Have Read the Story of His Father's Disappearance.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 5.—Perth Amboy is wild over clairvoyants. Whether to believe them or not is the question that is bothering the town. John W. Stumps, whose father has been missing since Wednesday, is the cause of the trouble. He consulted one on Friday to ascertain the whereabouts of his father. He was told that he was murdered and buried. He came back, and since then parties of men have been digging holes in all directions searching for the body. They have not yet been successful. The fact that the soothsayer was not able to tell who murdered the old man and where he was buried does not seem to have any weight with those who are placing faith in the information.

In addition to consulting the murder and burial theory medium, young Stumps consulted another clairvoyant yesterday, and learned that his father died as the result of an accident, and is now "held by a great weight in a deep hole." This information caused a whirlpool near the dock, from which it is believed generally that the old man committed suicide while insane, to be carefully watched. To-day repeated attempts were made to reach the bottom of the pool by means of lines, but the attempts resulted in nothing, as the current is too strong, and, no matter how heavily weighted, the lines will not go to the bottom, but are carried out of the whirling waters. Four hundred persons watched the operations at this point for hours to-day.

Undertaker J. B. Ford, Overseer of the Poor J. W. Martin, Lewis Morris, an ex-School Commissioner and member of the Excise Board; A. F. Carter, an undertaker, and A. J. Currie, a well-known dock builder, do not hesitate to openly avow their belief in the clairvoyant. The fact that two of the kind, each supposed to have the same means of knowing, differed very materially has not yet caused the Stumps and others to doubt but that they are both correct.

No trace of Stumps has yet been obtained, and there seems to be no reason why the first theory, that he committed suicide while suffering from melancholia, should be doubted.

NEGOTIATING WITH RED THUNDER

Prospect of an Early Settlement of the Indian Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a telegram from Major Ralph Hall, Indian Agent at Rolla, N. D., in regard to the warring Indians who are encamped near St. John, that State. The dispatch says:

"Was at St. John yesterday, and had an interview with Red Thunder. No settlement was arrived at. Something definite is expected to-day or to-morrow. I go to St. John again. Everything is quiet on the reservation."

This is all the information the Interior Department has received to-day, but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs now believes the troubles will be adjusted without delay.

SECRETARY GRESHAM MORE COMFORTABLE

He Will Go to the French Lick Springs as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary Gresham is resting much more easily to-night, and is comparatively free from pain. He changed physicians yesterday, and the treatment for pleurisy instead of gall stones resulted in immediate relief.

He still is a very sick man, as the disease had fastened itself upon him to an extent which caused great weakness, and he probably will be in bed for some time.

As soon as he will be able to stand the fatigue of the journey, the Secretary will be taken to the French Lick Springs, Indiana, which always have been highly beneficial to him.

A $40,000 Fire in Fulton Street.

A fire in the three-story iron building at 71 Fulton Street yesterday morning caused $40,000 damage to the building and its contents.

The stock of E. H. Mason, a furniture dealer, who occupied the ground floor on the Fulton Street side, was damaged $5,000. The Nason Manufacturing Company, makers of plumbers' and steam fitters' supplies, which occupies the rest of the building, sustained a loss of $15,000. The damage to the building was $20,000.

The fire began in the engine room. It gained so much headway that the firemen had great difficulty in keeping it from reaching other buildings.

Little Lozenge Vendors Arrested.

The Park police made a raid yesterday on the children who sell lozengers in Central Park, and as a result sixteen youngsters were sent to the rooms of the Gerry Society to be cared for until their appearance in the Yorkville Police Court this morning. One of the little prisoners was a girl, and she was allowed to go home. She gave her name as Sarah Stultzer of 402 East Fifty-fourth Street.

When the boys are arraigned in court this morning their parents will be asked to explain why they were allowed to violate the Park ordinances.

New-Jersey Telephone Rates Lowered.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 5.—The New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company has declared open war on the Mutual Telephone Company of this place by reducing the rentals to $30, $40, and $50 a year, instead of $100 and $150, formerly charged. The Mutual Company has been organized, and has obtained rights of way. The rate this company proposes to charge is $30 a year.

KERSHNER'S TRIAL UNIQUE

No Naval Officer Has Been Before a Court-Martial on Such Charges.

PERJURY ONE OF THE ACCUSATIONS

It Is Also Alleged that the Accused Medical Inspector Gave Publicity to Matters Concerning the Service.

The proceedings and findings of the naval court-martial which convenes at the New-York Navy Yard in Brooklyn this morning for the trial of Medical Inspector Kershner, will be attended with unusual interest.

The case is chiefly remarkable for the charges which the Inspector will be called on to answer. The first specification relates to the "violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy." The special regulation which the Inspector is charged with having violated is one which prohibits officers of the naval service from giving publicity to matters concerning the service.

Perjury is involved in the second charge. According to officers having good memories, this is the first time on record that a naval officer has had to answer to a charge of perjury. When to this is added the fact that it is also the first time that an officer has been brought to trial for furnishing information about service matters, it will be seen that the case will be one to attract wide attention, especially among those who are connected with the naval service.

The court-martial has grown out of the correspondence between Admiral Meade, Capt. Robley D. Evans, and Inspector Kershner. The correspondence had its origin in the request made on Capt. Evans of the cruiser New-York by the master of a Nova Scotian bark, while the New-York, Admiral Meade's flagship, was at anchor off Bridgetown, Barbados. The Captain of the merchantman applied for medical assistance, saying that one of his crew had been poisoned. Capt. Evans directed Inspector Kershner to furnish the required aid. Inspector Kershner is alleged to have protested, on the ground that he was not authorized to jeopardize the health of the squadron by sending a surgeon to the bark, pointing out that the case might be yellow fever, and not one of poisoning, as the master of the bark supposed.

Admiral Meade, it appears, became indignant, and issued a mandatory order that medical assistance be immediately furnished. The order was obeyed, and the case was found to be a simple one of poisoning. The correspondence on the subject was forwarded to Washington, and the incident would have been closed had not a detailed account of it appeared in a New-York newspaper.

To learn who was resonsible for the facts getting into print a court of inquiry was assembled on the New-York, by Admiral Meade's order. It is alleged that Inspector Kershner, having been sworn, was asked if he had sent any copies of the correspondence to any one, with the expectation that it would, with or without his direct or implied consent, be published. The Inspector is alleged to have replied in the negative.

"Do you know of any person," he is said to have been asked by the Judge Advocate, "having made a copy of this correspondence?"

Inspector Kershner's alleged reply is that he had made a copy of the correspondence, and had afterward destroyed it. Then it is said he made this admission:

"I sent a copy of some of the indorsements to the Surgeon General unofficially, in a personal letter."

Concerning the case, The Army and Navy Register, a well-informed service journal, says, in its issue of May 4:

There are number of rumors heard at the Navy Department, to the effect that one or two other officers of the navy may become involved in the matter. It is said that Secretary Herbert is much in earnest, and that he is determined, if possible, to find out through whom the correspondence between Admiral Meade, Capt. Evans, and Dr. Kershner got into print. The Secretary regards the subject as one of much seriousness, and his present intention is to probe the matter to the bottom. So far, according to apparently trustworthy reports, the Secretary has impugned no particular officer's motives or actions, but he has a strong suspicion that there are one or more who are blamable. No names are mentioned by officials at the department, but the gossip is to the effect that as the correspondence was printed in a New-York paper, it is probable that some one on duty at that place is responsible for its publicity.

The court which is to try the accused will be composed of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Commodore Rush R. Wallace, Capts. Albert Kautz, Theodore F. Kane, Winfield S. Schley, Silas Casey, and T. F. Picking; Medical Directors Edward S. Bogert and Henry M. Wells, and Medical Inspectors Charles H. White and T. N. Penrose. First Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer of the United States Marine Corps will act as Judge Advocate.

The court will assemble at 9:30 A. M. in building No. 7, at the Navy Yard.

RUNAWAY PRISONERS SHOT TO DEATH

Of Three Men Who Escape from Jail, but One Is Captured Alive.

WOODWARD, Oklahoma, May 5.—Three prisoners named Waddle, Hill, and Heffen, escaped from jail late yesterday afternoon. They were pursued by a posse, and two of them, Heffen and Hill, were killed. Waddle was captured and taken back to the jail. Waddle and Hill were in confinement awaiting trial for assisting in a jail delivery last month.

The prisoners gained their liberty by overpowering a turnkey. As soon as they were out of jail they hastened to the hills. They were overtaken by the posse before they had gone a mile.

A desperate battle took place. One of the officers was shot through the arm and hurt so badly that amputation was necess

TRUSTEES NOT TO BLAME

Gen. King Tells Why There Are Hardships at the Bath Home.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE RESTRICTIONS

Objections Even to Requisition for Coffins—A Clerk Sent to Investigate Repair Recommendations.

The cheese-paring surveillance over the rations of the veterans in the New-York Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, by the State Controller's office, and the dictation it assumes to the institution's Board of Trustees, which combined bring the worthy members of the home to the level of inmates of a pauper institution, were exposed in The New-York Times yesterday.

The story of the rebellion of the veterans to a regimen of "spoon victuals" and "chicken feed," and the vain efforts, so far, of the Trustees to secure better things for the veterans—wards of the country because of services rendered to it—was read with interest by all who have at heart interest in the welfare of the unfortunate but worthy men who served the Nation in the field or afloat, and who left either service unable, for various reasons, to secure other shelter or support than that which should gratefully and generously be tendered to them by the Bath home or a kindred institution.

The questions at issue were whether the veterans should continue to sustain life under protest by eating food fit for invalids rather than able-bodied men; whether a radical change in the policy of the Controller's office was not necessary, and whether confidence could not be reposed in the home's Board of Trustees to the extent of permitting them to attend to dietary and mess details.

"The article," said Gen. Horatio C. King, one of the Trustees of the Bath home, yesterday, after he had read the exposé carefully, "strikes me as being in every respect true, while so far from the facts and circumstances being exaggerated, they are understated.

"Some time ago complaints about the regimen at the home began to pour in, and it was discovered that the general impression among the veterans was that the blame for the objectionable rations was due to the Trustees themselves. This prompted the Trustees to appoint a committee to wait on Controller Roberts and call his attention to the injustice and hardships inflicted on old soldiers and sailors by the interpretation of the law in his office.

"The Controller was also requested to bring before the Committee on Ways and Means the question at issue, and also our application for an appropriation to build a new mess hall, the present one having been built about seventeen years ago, with kitchen accommodation for about 400 men, so that it has been necessary, in consequence of the immense increase in members —not 'inmates'—to set the table three times for each meal, as there have at times been about 1,200 men to feed, and not less than 1,000.

"That of itself was the occasion of some dissatisfaction, but the hostile sentiment was intensified when, under the operations of the law as interpreted in the Controller's office, the old fellows had portioned out to them food for which they had no relish and better adapted to the sick than to well men —food which at times they absolutely refused to eat.

"What they want is plenty of substantial food—no dainties, but good meat and vegetables. They want beef and potatoes, cabbage, beans, and so on; and with that, wholesome coffee and more eggs. One of the restrictions of the Controller's office, which I now recall, was the allowance of one pound of vegetables per man per day. You can imagine what a pound of potatoes or a pound of cabbage would be when served on the table for an able-bodied man's appetite.

"Another restriction. The veterans were limited to one egg apiece a day, and eggs are just what these old fellows enjoy, and they are so cheap that they can hardly be classed as luxuries. We have besides been hampered by the regulation that we could only buy each month the supplies for the succeeding month in accordance with the Controller's estimate. These supplies included such commodities as cattle, butter, cheese, &c., on which a great saving in money and better quality and uniformity in grade is had by purchasing at leisure and in large quantities. There is no excuse to be found in the question of facilities for taking care of such supplies. At the home there is ample cold storage room to preserve provisions affected by temperature for an indefinite time.

"Cattle purchased under such restrictions —ours are bought for soup and slaughtered at the home—have no opportunity to thoroughly recuperate and fatten to the condition of prime order on the farm. And yet the Trustees were reminded from time to time that they were paying a half cent to a cent a pound higher than the Elmira Reformatory, which had been permitted to buy its stores when the market was at its lowest.

"And so on in a hundred other galling details, which is is unnecessary to recall here, we have been hampered and hindered in our endeavor to steer clear of extravagance and at the same time render the lot of our wards as happy as may be possible.

"I ought, perhaps, however, to talk of the coffin incident. We put in an estimate for coffins. It is a rather gruesome subject, but it is our duty to look out for the dead as well as the living, as we have 200 members in the hospital, many in a critical condition, and liable to die at any moment. If a remember right, we asked for half a dozen coffins, and the estimate was objected to, although a fair forecast of mortality would be two deaths a week.

"I want to say nothing personal that would offend Controller Roberts, as I am far from believing that he is directly responsible for what is complained of. To be fair, it is but to say that the Trustees have reason to believe that much of this criticism of estimates, and consequent embarrassment, is due to subordinates, and much of it to a clerk who formerly resided in Bath, and who had some grievance against the local Trustees.

"It was to correct this influence that the committee of the Board of Trustees, of which I was a member, the other committeemen being Gen. John Palmer, Major H. H. Rockwell, Capt. J. F. Little, and ex-Controller Frank Campbell, went to Albany and conferred with Controller Roberts. He then assured us that the bill of fare for the members should be modified in accordance with our suggestions, and that in lieu of those articles which the veterans would not eat the value of them should be allowed in the substantial food desired, but, so far as I know, no important change has been made. Indeed, at the last quarterly meeting of the Trustees, in February, a month after our meeting with the Controller, we received a letter from Mr. Roberts revising some of the requisitions made at our November meeting.

"Some repairs urgently needed to prevent the property going to waste were imperatively demanded. Among them was an estimate in detail for repairs to worn-out tin roofs, floorings, and stairs, and the strengthening of the roof of the Entertainment Building, which was in so dangerous a condition as to render the use of the building perilous.

"Our answer, through the Deputy Controller, was that the estimate for these urgent repairs, made under the personal supervision of the Trustees and Superintendent of Buildings, was 'suspended' until a clerk in the Controller's office should be sent to determine if such repairs were absolutely necessary. The Trustees were much incensed at this reflection on their ability and integrity, and felt that if such a state of things were to prevail there was no earthly use for any Trustees at all, and that their functions might as well be turned over to the Controller's clerks.

"Gen. Averill, the Inspector General of soldiers' homes, shares our views. He has declared that if this condition of affairs is to continue he will call the attention of the General Government to it, and recommend that if it be not corrected, that the Government withhold its annual appropriation of $100 per member, which last year brought the Federal contribution up to $100,000.

"I do not believe that any just criticism can be made of the home. Gen. Averill has several times told me that the New-York State Home is better and more economically conducted than any other State home, and that he had frequently in his visits to other institutions of the kind held it up as a model of good management. It should be borne in mind that eight of the nine Trustees of our home are veteran soldiers, well known throughout the State, who render their services without compensation, and absolutely without any patronage or perquisites.

"Beyond the few paid employes—Superintendent and others—the bulk of the work is perfomed by the veterans themselves, under a quasi-military discipline. Such members as may do this duty are allowed 25 cents a day for extra duty. This is not compulsory, but the veterans are glad to have employment, and to earn in this way a little pocket money. All the policemen, Sergeants in charge of barracks, and waiters in the general and hospital messes, are members. In the hospital are several women nurses, who alone are paid out of the maintenance fund. The employment of these is necessary, as the age of the men has rendered them inefficient as nurses.

"The Trustees have been 'pecked at' from Albany on account of the canteens at the home. Now, in the first place, the canteen is not only self-supporting, but maintains the home band without a tax of one cent on the State or Federal funds. The canteen sells nothing stronger than beer, but it has been a bar to inebriety. Without it, the members would drink vile liquor at the rumshops outside the home. Of course, now and then a veteran goes out and brings back a 'jag,' but he is promptly disciplined. The Trustees have been found fault with for putting the proceeds of the sale of junk, old garments, bones, and grease, into the canteen fund.

"They have also been criticised for supporting the Home's Keeley Cure out of the general fund. I consider it a feature of the Home, and one of great importance. It has been in operation a couple of years and has redeemed more than 200 dipsomaniacs, and has returned many of them to their homes good, sober, self-sustaining citizens. You see we have to admit that not a few veterans become members when in a condition demanding redemption, and their treatment is imperatively necessary. They are saved an existence of misery and temptation, and the Home gains in a lessening of drinking excursions, discipline, drunken scenes, and the smuggling in of hard liquor."

Gen. King said in conclusion that the Trustees of the Bath Home had no axe to grind. They wanted to see the veterans comfortable and not branded and treated as "inmates" of a pauper establishment. If the Trustees could not be trusted to lay out the money in rations acceptable to the members, it was high time that a board in which confidence could be placed was selected.

TONY WAS ONLY SOUND ASLEEP

A Policeman, Who Couldn't Waken Him, Sent for an Ambulance.

Tony Girello, a twelve-year-old newsboy, who said he lived at 73 Canal Street, was the cause of an ambulance being called from the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning, just because he was sleepy and took a nap. Tony was about the streets during the early hours of the morning selling Sunday papers.

When he had disposed of his last paper, Tony went into the Broadway corridor of the Post Office, curled up in a dark corner, and in less than a minute was fast asleep. He slept so soundly that Policeman Edward O'Connor of the Tombs Court Squad, who was passing through the building, failed in his efforts to arouse the lad, and decided that he must be ill. The policeman therefore turned in an ambulance call. It did not take a long examination to convince the ambulance surgeon that the boy was only excessively sleepy.

Tony himself earnestly protested that he was not ill, and, on the advice of the surgeon, went home.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. Stephen Edward Fuller.

Dr. Stephen Edward Fuller died at his home, 77 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, Thursday. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Fuller's grandfather, Capt. Thomas H. Seymour, was a member of Gen. Washington's staff. Dr. Fuller was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1858. He was appointed Surgeon of Volunteers by President Lincoln in June, 1863. He was mustered out of service in 1865 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by brevet. He had charge of two hospitals in Alexandria, and of Hospital No. 14 in Nashville.

Dr. Fuller practiced medicine in Brooklyn at the close of the war.

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of New-York, Grant Post, G. A. R.; Sons of the American Revolution, New-York Academy of Medicine, Kings County Medical Society, the Practioneers' Club of Brooklyn, and the Masonic order.

He leaves a wife and four children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John W. O'Brien of Auburn, N. Y., died yesterday at the City Hospital in Auburn from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. O'Brien was one of the most prominent young men of Auburn. He was a leading member of the bar, ex-City Attorney, and President of the Board of Education. He was a conspicuous member of the last Constitutional Convention. In club, church, and society he was recognized as a leader. He was born in Auburn in October, 1853. He was unmarried.

—M. E. Carter, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of North Carolina, died yesterday at Asheville, N. C. Col. Carter was one of the best lawyers, as well as one of the best known politicians in his State. He was about fifty years of age. He was appointed Colector Jan. 20, 1894.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:55 A. M.—71 Beekman Street; Nason Manufacturing Company; damage, $40,000.

4:35 A. M.—114 East Fourth Street; John Koehler; bakery; damage slight.

7 A. M.—427 East Seventy-first Street; cellar fire; damage trifling.

8:30 A. M.—10 and 12 Pine Street; Café Savarin; damage, $10,000.

3:10 P. M.—529 Sixth Avenue; hallway; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—63 East Houston Street; H. O. Mueller; damage trifling.

10:15 P. M.—1,050 Madison Avenue; Henrietta Porter; damage, $50.

A Good Appetite

Is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and strengthens the digestive organs and purifies the blood.

"About a year and a half ago I was taken with terrible pains in the pit of my stomach, for which I had doctors a year. My complaint not improving, I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been taking it only for a few days when my wife remarked that she could see a difference in my looks. I took over three bottles and I was soon able to eat anything, and my stomach is all right again. Now when not feeling perfectly well I resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I recommend it to my friends." J. W. WALDRON, Riverside Station, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

And Spring Medicine. Now is the time to take it, because now is the time when it will do you the most good.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

You Can't take too much of

HIRES' Rootbeer

It quenches your thirst That's the best of it.

Improves your health That's the rest of it.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. Made only by The Chas. E. Hires Co., Phila.

NO BODILESS EXISTENCE

Every Death is a Resurrection, the Rev. R. Heber Newton Says.

PERSONAL IDENTITY MUST CONTINUE

Germs and Nucleus of the Future Body in the Present Earthly Body—What is Vital and Essential to Continue.

A large congregation assembled at All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning, to hear the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton preach. "What Thought Can We Form of the Life to Come in the Light of the Resurrection of Jesus," was Mr. Newton's subject.

Mr. Newton took as his texts, "The fruits of them that sleep," and "It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when he shall appear we shall be like him."

"If we have been planted together in the likeness of His death," said Mr. Newton, "we shall be also in the likeness of His resurrection.

"I watched the other day the first bud come forth upon a peach tree. In its delicate beauty I foresaw the color of every other blossom that will follow it upon that tree. That early blossom was the first fruits of them that still sleep in the undeveloped buds.

"If we rightly read the story of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, we shall see in it a type of every other resurrection that is to follow. We are constrained to think in some way about the resurrection life if we are to believe in it at all. Such thoughts as we can form seem to me to be illumined by the stories of the risen Jesus.

"The life to come cannot be a bodiless existence. Nature knows no bodiless existence. Everything that lives clothes itself in some form or other. More or less fine the matter composing those forms, but matter of some sort or other there is clothing every living thing. We may be sure that the dead, living still, live not merely in some disembodied existence—they have bodies of their own, though our eyes may not ordinarily see them. That is clear in the story of the risen Jesus.

"The body that shall be will not be some wholly new body, else the continuity of life will be broken. It is an absolute necessity to the belief in immortality, that in the life beyond personal identity shall continue. That means that in some way or other there shall be a continuance of that which is truly vital and essential in our present existence.

"I have never cared to discuss the question as to whether we shall know each other in the heavenly life. That is no necessity, in my mind, if there is to be continued personal identity. This, again, is seen in the stories of the risen Jesus.

"If this be true, then there must be something within these outer fleshly bodies which is, as it were, the germs and nucleus of that future body—something which holds these bodies which we see and touch in continued identity here, notwithstanding their constant change of material. There is a constant change of material going on in the elements composing our bodies. Every seven years the material of our bodies is completely renewed, and yet, there is something which holds this constant flux of matter in perpetual identity of form. That something which stamps this fluent matter with form, and so maintains its identity, must be the finer vital and essential substance of our bodies.

"This is what Paul referred to when he said there is a physical and there is a spiritual body. He does not say there is to be a spiritual body, but there is now and here within us each a spiritual body.

"This spiritual body, the real bodies, even now and here in the flesh, holds the secret of its future marvelous powers, occasionally transfiguring the outer body from within, and lifting it above the laws which ordinarily enslave that outer body. Its powers burst forth under right conditions, and we have hints as to the nature of that body that shall be. These hints we find in the mystic experiences and in the occult phenomena, the residuum of which is undoubtedly facts, so far as I can see, after all allowance is made for fraud and deception. The mysteries of clairvoyance and telepathy or mind reading—these and other well-authenticated powers of men are not powers of the outer body, but are powers of some inner organization, transformed by the mind. This again we see illumined in the stories of the risen Jesus. The powers of His resurrection body were wholly beyond the capacities of the body of the flesh, as we know it; but they were developments of powers of that inner organization whose action in His earthly life we call miracles.

"At the touch of death the outer fleshly body falls away, and the inner spiritual body is freed for the new life. It may draw around itself from the body which it leaves, or from the spiritual elements in the encompassing ether, the elements for a new and finer material body; or in ways in which we cannot even dream of the mystery of being 'clothed upon' may accomplish itself. At the moment of death, so it seems to me, the spirit passes out of the earthly house into 'the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' Every death is a resurrection. From every sepulchre the stone is rarsed or rolled away. This, again, I think we see in the stories of the risen Jesus."

THE "ELECTRICAL" BODY ROSE.

The Rev. W. Lloyd Does Not Believe in the Corporeal Resurrection.

The Rev. William Lloyd, pastor of the Central Congregational Church on West Fifty-seventh Street, preached last night to a large congregation on the subject, "What Shall We Believe Concerning the Resurrection of Christ?" He took his text from the first chapter of St. John: "I am the living one."

Throughout his discourse the speaker supported the theory set forth a few Sundays ago by Rev. Heber Newton of All Souls' Episcopal Church, concerning a spiritual and not a corporeal resurrection. He said in part:

"Belief is not the solution but illumination of the life of Christ. The great facts upon which Christianity rests are the birth, death, and resurrection of Christ. They cannot be separated, or the whole structure would fall to the ground. His resurrection is a real link leading us from the visible into the invisible, because Christ conquered death. If we did not believe in His resurrection, faith in immortal life would only be a splendid guess.

"Stephen declared that he saw Christ shining on the right hand of God. Many of the Apostles had seen and spoken with Him after He had risen. More than 250 men and women had seen Christ after He had risen. Paul asserts that he saw Christ himself.

"We are forced to the conclusion that some great event did occur, and that the grave in the garden did not contain the body of Christ after three days.

"Are the conclusions of one age binding on all ages? So long as mind lasts and truth endures new light will break forth.

"I cannot accept the fact of a real corporeal resurrection, because physical science is against it. The teachings of the New Testament are against it. The New Testament tells us we shall be like Him. As we have been the image of His earthly body, we are to become like His heavenly body.

"There is no mention by St. Paul of a corporeal body of Christ, or by St. John of wounded hands. St. Paul speaks of an inner man and an outer man, the spiritual and the material. When the latter decays the spiritual one is set free and goes forth out of mortality into immortality, out of corruption into incorruption.

"One writer says we have two bodies—an opaque body and an electrical body. I believe it was the electrical body of Christ which arose and ascended on high."

What Became of Christ's Body.

The Rev. Dr. O. B. Kendig preached a sermon on "The Resurrection" at the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, last night. At the outset Dr. Kendig said he did not wish to be construed as entering into any discussion with the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton.

He said that three truths were self-evident: First, that the body of Jesus died on the cross; second, that the body of Jesus was buried; third, that the body of Jesus was raised, or there was no resurrection. "Jesus used Jonah as a type. What went into the whale? A man. What came out? A man. In like manner, what went into the grave came out.

"The truth of the resurrection must be made clear to the Apostles, so that they would not drift back into Judaism. And He proved it to them. If Christ's body was not raised, what became of it? Enoch and Elijah were translated. Why not Christ?"

Nature Reveals the Resurrection.

The Rev. I. M. Haldeman delivered an interesting discourse last evening in the First Baptist Church, Boulevard and West Seventy-ninth Street, on the resurrection of the body. He explained that the resurrection might be comprehended by studying the processes of nature in the material world around us. Just as the seed planted in the earth first undergoes a process of decomposition by which the organic part falls off and gives birth to a germ, which, being nourished by sunshine, rain, and dew, comes forth re-embodied and produces the exact type of the original, so also the body, after mingling with the dust of the earth, gave birth to a germ which in the appointed time would raise up the body.

HONORING ITS NINETY YEARS

ST. STEPHEN'S HOLDS ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

The Rev. Dr. C. R. Treat, Its Pastor, Recounts Its History and Its Debt of Gratitude to Trinity.

The ninetieth anniversary of the establishment of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, on West Forty-sixth Street, was celebrated yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Russell Treat, the rector, delivered a historical sermon at the 11 o'clock service. He said in part:

"To reach the beginning of this parish, we have to go back to a remote date—1805. It seems much more remote as one pictures that time when steam and electricity were practically unknown. It was the time when the fashions in dress remained as they had been in Colonial times. The second rector of St. Stephen's, the Rev. Dr. Richard C. Moore, continued till his death, long after he left St. Stephen's, to wear the powdered wig, long hose, and knee breeches, with bright-buckled shoes.

"The ministers of St. Stephen's have been nine in number, including the present rector. The first minister was the Rev. George Strebeck, from 1805 to 1808.

"The first church building was on the corner of Broome and Chrystie Streets. In 1860 the old church was abandoned. About 100 families attended the old church.

"The Vestry of Trinity Church in 1808 presented to the corporation of St. Stephen's, in bonds and cash, $7,254 to meet some pressing demands. Honor and thanks are due to Trinity for this wise gift, that saved St. Stephen's in this hour of dismal disaster and permitted her to continue the good work.

"The second rector of St. Stephen's, the Rev. Dr. Richard Moore, was made Bishop of Virginia.

"There was established, in 1824, from our church All Saints', further down the east side, in what was then a finer neighborhood than that in which St. Stephen's stood.

"The parishioners began to move to more attractive parts of the city in 1830. The Rev. Dr. Hanks, who became rector in 1831, was such an eloquent man that he drew the people from all parts of the city to St. Stephen's, and the congregation again increased in numbers.

"The Rev. Dr. J. H. Price became rector in 1837, and continued to 1875."

Dr. Treat spoke of the church work done by each of the rectors in the history of St. Stephen's.

At the 4 o'clock service the Rev. Dr. Treat read a letter from Bishop Potter, expressing his regret at not being able to be present. He sent his congratulations for the church's anniversary.

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of the diocese, made an address, in which he reviewed the work of the Episcopal Church of New-York for the last century.

There were present during the services the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, rector emeritus of St. Ann's, on West Eighteenth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Fairbanks of St. Stephen's College.

A HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN OPENED

The Maspeth Institution at Newtown Will Have a "Potato Frolic."

NEWTOWN, L. I., May 5.—The Maspeth Home for Blind Women was opened yesterday. The home was organized by Mrs. C. F. McDonald of Brooklyn, who is herself blind.

The officers of the institution are: President—Miss Augusta Lewis; First Vice President—Mrs. Sarah V. Court; Second Vice President—Miss Carrie Reynolds; Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. Margaret Lemon.

The home was formerly the Christadora mansion, which has been leased for the purpose. It is two and a half stories high, and has accommodations for twelve inmates. The rooms are very large and light, and are fitted with all modern conveniences. There is a plot of four and a half acres of ground attached to the home, and it is intended to supply the table with vegetables raised on the land.

The managers have already received a number of applications for admission. Realizing that the limited accommodations would hardly be sufficient an annex is being built.

The Board of Managers is very enthusiastic over the prospective success of the home, and has planned a series of interesting entertainments for its benefit. They held a dish sociable last night that was very successful, a considerable sum of money being realized. They will have a "potato frolic" on May 15, the admission to which will be one potato for each year of the visitor's life. A plate party will be held on May 18, and a sugar party on May 22. Decoration Day will be observed by a lawn party, that will commence on May 29 and last three days.

All articles contributed at the several entertainments will be used at the home.

A Church's Golden Jubilee.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Mgr. Satolli pontificated at the grand high mass to-day at the opening ceremonies of the golden jubilee celebration of St. Alphonsus's Church. Cardinal Gibbons, assisted the Papal Delegate. The Rev. William F. Weyrich of New-York preached the sermon. Redemptorist clergymen from all parts of the country were present to take part in the ceremonies, which will be continued to-morrow and Tuesday.

Mrs. Juilliard's Chain Recovered.

Mrs. Juilliard, wife of Park Commissioner A. D. Juilliard, while on the Riverside Drive Saturday afternoon lost a handsome gold chain set with pearls.

Notice of her loss was at once given to the Park police, and at 5:30 o'clock Saturday evening the chain was found on the drive, opposite the Claremont Hotel, by Sergt. Louis Flock. It was returned to Mr. Juilliard.

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PRESIDENT HENRY MORTON, of STEVENS INSTITUTE, after testing

Colgate & Co's 1806 Laundry Soap

in comparison with the best known soap powders wrote as follows:

"The goods washed with soap were entirely unchanged, while those washed with powders were in all cases faded and changed in a marked manner."

DR. BRIGGS STILL A THORN

His Case to Come Again Before the General Assembly.

NEXT WEEK'S MEETING IN PITTSBURG

The Great Breach Between Presbyterian Liberals and Conservatives Likely to Become Wider than Ever.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—This week will see elected the last of the 600 Commissioners for the one hundred and seventh General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, which will convene in the Third Presbyterian Church on Thursday, May 16. Unusual preparations are being made for this event for the reason that this Assembly makes the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reunion of the old-school and new-school churches which took place here with such ceremony in the year 1870. President Francis L. Patton of Princeton is on the programme for a public address on the subject of the reunion, and there will be other speakers of national reputation to follow him.

But the greatest interest is in the probable business of the General Assembly, the deliberations of which will continue through three weeks. The interminable Briggs case is one of the subjects to be passed upon. Then there is the relationship of the theological seminaries to the General Assembly, which is a business question. But more important still is the future attitude of the Presbyterian Church to the graduates of Union Theological Seminary, involving the question of the fitness of men who have come under the influence of Dr. Briggs and his coterie to receive ordination to the Presbyterian ministry. Pittsburg is a conservative centre, and on all these questions the crowds which always fill the galleries during sessions of the General Assembly will be in sympathy with the anti-Briggs faction.

The first business of importance comes up on Thursday after the annual sermon by retiring Moderator Mutchmore of Philadelphia, being the election of a Moderator to succeed him. Division between the conservatives and liberals will appear at this time. This year the proportion of liberals is greater than it has been for years. There are many more younger and unknown Commissioners than have been chosen in recent years, and it is believed that these new men have liberal affiliations. They will have a candidate of their own for Moderator.

The plan is to advance Dr. Beecher of Auburn, N. Y., but it is possible that Dr. Beecher will not attend. In that event, the liberals will muster around Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Church, New-York, of Dr. Alexander has been the head of the Briggs party in New-York for five years. Through his leadership he has earned a national reputation in the Church, and so ranks in the class of available candidates for Moderator. Although Dr. Alexander is a Princeton man, he is a firm friend of Union Seminary.

The conservatives have settled upon Dr. Robert Russell Booth of New-York City as their candidate for Moderator. Dr. Booth has been foremost among the anti-Briggs fighters ever since the subject was raised, five years ago. He is pastor of the ancient Rutgers Church, and is a man of deep study and ready eloquence. With these two candidates the division between the liberals and conservatives will be sharp and decisive.

There is a movement manifest among the extreme conservatives to bring up the question of Dr. Briggs's deposition from the ministry. That will depend on the result of the contest for Moderator. Dr. Briggs is now under suspension, and the year for which this sentence runs expired shortly after the adjournment of the last General Assembly. During that year Dr. Briggs continued to occupy a position in the Union Seminary, which can be held only by a regularly-ordained Presbyterian minister, and he has repeatedly appeared in pulpits as a lecturer. Moreover, the conservatives are of the opinion that Dr. Briggs intends to turn his back on the Presbyterian Church, and it is their intention to make his humiliation complete before this event takes place. Dr. Briggs has been taking communion at a Protestant Episcopal church, and, according to the office of that church, no communicant member should accept communion there unless it is his intention to conform to the Church. All of Dr. Briggs's family, although they were raised in the Presbyterian faith, have already conformed to the Episcopal Church.

The theological seminary question, which has been before the Church for three years, will probably be left in its present condition undisturbed. This question was raised by an effort to acquire for the General Assembly a close supervision over the several independent corporations known as Presbyterian theological seminaries. But this effort has been met by determined opposition from the seminary corporations, who were unwilling to surrender their autonomy, that the conservatives are in no mind to press the question to a vote. A committee has been in negotiation with the seminaries, with the view of obtaining their consent to a change of management, and this committee can be continued, if the conservatives have the Moderator, without raising the troublesome question. The negotiations as they have progressed amount at present to nothing. None of the seminaries except the inconsiderable infant institution at Omaha has accepted the terms of Assembly control over their funds and their instruction. Allegheny, Auburn, McCormick, and Union are against it. Princeton takes action this week, and it is understood here that Princeton will come to the Assembly with a resolution placing itself absolutely in the Assembly's hands. But even that uncertain action may not lead the conservatives to carry their propositions concerning the seminaries to a vote.

The rebellious attitude of Lane Seminary, which called for the appointment of a Committee of Visitation last year, continues in aggravated form. E. E. White, the new President, is openly hostile to any Assembly interference with the institution. This may result in trouble on the floor of the Assembly.

Union Seminary students and their relation to the Presbyteries will come up for discussion under a memorial from the New-York Presbytery. Such students at present come before the Presbyteries asking for their care or for ordination. Although Union Seminary is under a formal ban of the Church, the Presbyteries have no rule to guide them when the question of indorsing these students comes up. So the Assembly has been asked by overture to determine upon the policy to be pursued by Presbyteries in such cases.

This question raises the whole subject at issue between the Briggs and the anti-Briggs men, and there is bound to be a fiery discussion between Commissioners on the floor of the Assembly.

Other questions of minor interest are expected to arise. Among these, none will attract more attention than an attempt on the part of the liberals to cut down the salary of the Stated Clerk, William H. Roberts. This is one of the many side issues of the Briggs case. The salary of the Stated Clerk has always been a nominal one. Three years ago Dr. Roberts incurred the hatred of the liberals on account of his activity in the Briggs case, and he lost his place in the Lane Seminary Faculty. As his salary ceased, the conservative majority at the last General Assembly voted to increase the Stated Clerk's stipend to $3,000, making the increase operate for the previous year, so that Dr. Roberts lost nothing by his interest in the conservative cause. The liberal newspapers have been bitter in their comments on this action, and so a movement to cut down this sum may be expected. It is not probable that the Philadelphia liberals will join in this attack upon Dr. Roberts.

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by **Cuticura Soap**, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

FLUSHING'S RAFFLING CRAZE

A MINISTER EXHORTS TRUSTEES TO EXPEL THE EVIL.

The Rev. D. Thompson Finds Cause for Serious Alarm, Such as Existed Over Race Track Methods.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 5.—The Rev. D. Thompson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arraigned the residents of Flushing in a sermon to-night for permitting a raffling craze, which has taken possession of young and old, to go on unrestricted. His text was Luke iv., 1, 2.

He said: "A great temptation has overtaken Flushing within the last few weeks, which, unless promptly removed, will cause us to lose the good name which we won in our gallant fight against the ring of gamblers and tricksters who made the Flushing race track last Summer a stench in the nostrils of every self-respecting citizen. I refer to the evil of securing bicycles by means of a lottery, or game of chance, as you may please to term it. The danger here is more subtle than any that ever demanded the attention of the religious element of the village in previous years. Every youth in the village is in a state of demoralization as a result of the knowledge that by the investment of a trifling sum of money he may by chance become the possessor of a bicycle valued at $100.

"It is a temptation that has counted among its victims not only the boys and young men of our beautiful town, but gray-haired men, whose years should have made them examples for emulation, have boldly, and in defiance of public opinion and religious sentiment, gambled openly and persistently, in an attempt to secure a great deal for comparatively nothing.

"The Mercury Wheel Club, at its recent fair, disposed of two wheels by what is known as the graduated scale system, and the winner of one of the wheels was an honored member and a Deacon in this church, Mr. James A. Crawford, who purchased his tickets, as I would probably have done, in a desire to assist the club without definite knowledge of the manner of the disposition of the wheel. When he discovered the nature of the scheme he declined to receive the bicycle, and returned it to the club. All honor to his name.

"I am sorry this club, for all of whose members I have the greatest admiration, should have found it necessary to adopt a scheme to assist its fair which it must have knokn to be a flagrant violation of the law, as well as contrary to all religious principles. No matter whether the prize be a doll chanced off at a church fair or a bicycle raffled off in a beer saloon the offense is the same.

"The trouble is largely due to the fact that we all want a wheel, and many of the residents of Flushing, as well as other towns, purchase bicycles when they don't pay their butcher and grocer. Let us crush the evil out which comes to us clothed in honeyed phrases and covered with beautiful flowers, but none the less an evil which threatens to undermine the religious influences and teachings of a lifetime.

"The Trustees must do their duty. Let them now, as they did before, when the monstrous race track danger confronted them, advance in solid column and expel the enemy. I say to them now that Flushing is in deadly danger, and in their hands lies the responsibility for the future."

The Rev. Mr. Thompson was vehement in his remarks.

He will next Sunday evening preach a sermon on "The Flushing Young Man Who Will Be Successful."

CAFE SAVARIN KITCHENS BURNED

Ten Thousand Dollars Lost in an Early Fire in Equitable Building.

The kitchens of the Café Savarin, on the ninth floor of the Equitable Life Building, Pine Street and Broadway, were destroyed by a fire which was discovered at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. There are so few persons down town at that hour Sunday morning that the flames had already sufficient headway to become dangerous without being seen from the street when the janitor of one of the neighboring tall buildings, who had seen the ascending smoke from the window of his room on the top floor, got out on the roof and shouted down to a policeman that the top of the Equitable Building was on fire.

When the firemen arrived, the flames had burst from the top windows of the building, and every available outlet in the roof on the Pine Street side. The kitchens of the café, which are on that side, are detached, however, from the main part of the building, and the fire, after sweeping through them, had been unable to spread.

The damage to the building and kitchen fixtures is estimated at $10,000. In addition to this there was a slight damage by water, extending downward to the sixth floor. The main loss, however, will fall upon Dorlon, the caterer who runs the café, and the Equitable Life Insurance Company, which owns the building. The whole is covered by insurance.

STORY OF AN UNSIGHTLY FENCE

It Involves the History of an Elopement and a Divorce.

NEWARK, N. J., May 5.—An unsightly fence of rough boards, twenty feet high, which divides two handsome residences at Lincoln and Chester Avenues, a fashionable quarter of the city, has caused much comment within the last few days. The causes leading to the erection tell a tale of divorce and jealousy.

The corner property was owned by Frederick O. Fairtoute some time ago, but after he ran away with a woman not his wife trouble followed him, and he deeded the property to his legal spouse. The wife secured a divorce, and Fairtoute married again. He had a residence erected just to the north of the one which he had deeded to his legal wife. When the house was finished he went tnere to live with his second wife.

When he toop up his residence in the new house with Mrs. Fairtoute No. 2 the divorced wife was living, with her father, on Summer Avenue. Recently Mrs. Fairtoute No. 1 took up her residence in the house given her by her husband before the divorce was secured. When she moved in she found that her successor could stand in her own house and look into the first house without trouble. The fence was at once built, at the direction of Mrs. Fairtoute No. 1. The object of shutting ort the view from Mrs. Fairtoute No. 2 was accomplished, but it not only did this, but it shut off others, and spoiled the beauty of the neighborhood. This has caused the residents to take a hand in the matter. They are consulting daily to find a means of having the unsightly fence taken down, but as it is wholly on the property of Mrs. Fairtoute No. 1, they cannot see their way clear. If they appeal to the woman she points out the situation she is in, and they retire.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Purcell, Indian Territory, May 5.—George Richie was arrested here to-day charged with murdering a Mrs. Walls, who was engaged to marry him. The woman's body was taken from a burning house, and it was discovered that her throat had been cut.

Ridgeway, Penn., May 5.—Destructive forest fires have been raging throughout Elk County to-day. The largest damage so far recorded was in the town of Glen Hazel. The estimated loss by to-day's conflagration is $125,000.

Orion, Ill., May 5.—The State Bank of this place was robbed Saturday by three experts, who carried off about $5,000 in gold and bills.

Bartown, Fla., May 5.—George Hamilton, an old and wealthy citizen, is in jail here for refusing to pay alimony to his young wife.

"THE HAUNTED CHURCH"

The Pastor of the Reformed Bushwick Tells Its History.

THE BONES OF 250 BODIES UNDER IT

**A Truce Pending a Legal Contest

TO ASK INVESTIGATION

Mystery About the American Fire and Marine Lloyds.

ITS SUBSCRIBERS CANNOT BE FOUND

Calwell, Who Is in Charge of the Offices, Will Not Give the Name of His Partner, Who "Knows All About It."

The attention of State Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce is to be called to the American Fire and Marine Lloyds, a concern which has offices at 44 Pine Street. It is alleged to be fraudulently issuing policies on a bogus list of subscribers.

Chicago and Boston are more interested in this company than New-York, for the reason, as alleged, that a number of policies have been written in Chicago and in Boston, while none has so far been issued in New-York. To representatives of the commercial agencies a man who says his name is Colwell, in ostensible charge of the offices, has stated no policies were to be issued here until June.

The American Fire and Marine Lloyds was first heard of about a month ago, when letters were received from Chicago and Boston inquiring as to the standing of the concern. That was the first time its existence was known to the other Lloyds in this city.

The commercial agencies were requested by Western and Eastern customers to find out about the American Fire and Marine Lloyds. It was said yesterday the inquiry had so far proved futile. A copy of the circular being distributed by the concern out of town was sent to one of the commercial agencies. A copy of the circular also reached George A. Stanton of the American Lloyds.

The circular set forth the claim that the subscribers were all rated at $250,000 and upward, and included some of the wealthiest and best known merchants in New-York. These names, as printed in the glowing circular, were as follows:

	Cash Subscribed.	Liability.
Charles A. Johnson, New-York.	$2,500	$7,500
Henry McShane, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
George A. Clark, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
John Ellis, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
Charles Parsons, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
E. D. Farrell, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
Fred. Shulz, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
M. Fisher, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
Thomas Russell, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
John Harper, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
J. H. Ackerman, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
H. Havemeyer, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
Henry Adams, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
John S. Martin, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
Thomas Bell, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
E. Richardson, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
W. H. Allen, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
Patrick Skelly, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
W. H. Brown, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
James D. Smith, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
John Campbell & Co., New-York	2,500	7,500
W. H. Thomas, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
J. W. Davis, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
J. S. Turner, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
R. Young, New-York.....	2,500	7,500
Amount cash subscribed....	$62,500	
Subscribers' additional liability.....		$187,500
Total assets as to policy holders.....		$250,000

"The point about this list of names is," said Mr. Stanton, yesterday, "that none of the gentlemen pretended to be named has had any connection with the American Fire and Marine Lloyds. It is a green-goods swindle from top to bottom.

"The commercial agencies have investigated the concern. I have investigated it. It has been investigated by The Journal of Commerce, and nobody has found out the identity of the man named Calwell, whose name, as Calwell & Co., appears on the circular. He is said to come from Baltimore or Richmond. His scheme is supposed to have been in operation a month or so. It is a wonder he was not discovered sooner. This was probably because no attempt was made to operate in New-York. Policies, as we learn, have been issued in Chicago and Boston.

"The peculiar thing about the list of alleged subscribers is that every name on it represents a man rated at $250,000 upward. But the names are not genuine. If there are men with the same names as those on the list, they are insignificant persons of no financial standing.

"Mr. J. S. Martin, for instance, says he has no knowledge of the American Fire and Marine Lloyds. Charles Parsons, the well-known lawyer, had never heard of the concern until this investigation was begun. John Harper of Harper & Brothers has no connection with the firm. George A. Clark is dead. The only Henry Havemeyer is a boy under age, attending Columbia College. James D. Smith has not subscribed to the American Fire and Marine Lloyds. J. S. Turner has no connection therewith. R. Young is a leather merchant in the 'Swamp.' He never had anything to do with the concern. He gave me information to that effect personally. And so it is with all the names in the list."

When Calwell was seen Saturday at the offices of the concern, 44 Pine Street, he said: "I am not in a position yet to enable me to say much about this thing. I know little or nothing about insurance matters. My partner, who is a well-known official in one of the best-known insurance companies in the city, knows all about this affair."

Calwell refused positively to give the name of his partner.

"You see," he said, "I'm put in a rather delicate position by this thing. The American Fire and Marine Lloyds was really started under a misapprehension. I was in Mexico at the time, and my friend got all the subscribers and did all the work. He expected to resign from his company and take charge here, but the passing of the Mabby law interfered with his plans, and he could not do it."

Calwell declared he had never seen any of the men whose names appeared on the circular list of subscribers.

"My partner will be able to explain all of this, I'm sure," he said.

The Lloyds insurance companies are not under the supervision of the State Insurance Department, in the sense that ordinary companies are under its supervision.

Inquiry yesterday among the officers of the large Lloyds companies failed to develop any information as to Colwell's identity. His name does not appear in the New-York or Brooklyn Directory. It was not learned that he is associated with them in the scheme of the American Fire and Marine Lloyds.

TROUBLE IN "MOTHER OF REGIMENTS"

Major G. G. Cochran Resigns from the House Committee, Which Is in Debt.

Major George G. Cochran has resigned as Chairman of the House Committee of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association. His resignation was sent in on Saturday.

The association gave an athletic entertainment at the armory on the evening of March 26, and it was a great success in every way, except financially. The association got heavily in debt on account of this affair, and on Saturday night it was reported that the organization owed $550.34.

The House Committee is severely criticised for this state of affairs, and it was even said that this committee would be held responsible for the deficit. The organization was surprised on Saturday night to find that Major Cochran did not put in an appearance, but instead sent his resignation.

Major Cochran is a son-in-law of Col. David E. Austen, and he was vexed because he was not elected to the Colonelcy of the regiment. It is expected his next move will be to resign from the regiment.

Col. Watson, who is now in charge of the "Mother of Regiments," and who is a very popular officer, in declining to order the regiment to pay the debt of the athletic association, notified the latter that present methods must be changed if the association desired to exist.

Tried to Escape from Ellis Island.

Five Italians who have been detained at Ellis Island as paupers made an attempt to escape from the Island yesterday morning.

It is the custom to exercise those who are detained on the island each day, and, during this period of recreation, they are allowed to roam around the ground, watched by a guard. In company with others the five men were yesterday taking their customary stroll. Just as the ferry-boat was entering the slip they made a dash for the crowd which was waiting to get aboard. The guards started after them, but lost sight of the fugitives, who mingled with the crowd. A search was instituted and the five men were finally found hidden under the ferry landing and in a very dangerous position.

Have you seen the exquisite new Silver at

R. Wallace & Sons MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths, 226 FIFTH AVE., N.Y.

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

They are Beautiful!

AN INDIAN GIRL SOLD INTO MATRIMONY

Traded to an Old Buck Already Well Supplied with Wives.

WICHITA, Kan., May 5.—Rosa Whiteface, a pretty young Indian, now a pupil of the Caddo Indian School, has been sold by her father to her sister's husband for fifteen ponies. The Indian whose wife she is to become is seventy years old and already has other wives. Rosa is but seventeen.

The girl has appealed to Prof. Montgomery of the Caddo Indian School to save her from her impending fate, and he is doing all he can. He has made an appeal to the citizens of El Reno, and a popular subscription is being taken up in order to raise a sufficient sum to pay Rosa's traveling expenses to Washington, where she desires to go, that she may make a personal appeal to President Cleveland.

The girl's father is inexorable, and her aged lover insists upon the contracts being carried out.

Zuckerman Had No Proofs.

Mrs. Alta Kaman of 22 Ridge Street, who was arrested Saturday on a charge of receiving stolen candlesticks and a gold watch from Bernard Zuckerman, seventeen years old, and pawning them, was discharged by Justice Welde in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, as the evidence was insufficient to hold her.

Zuckerman's parents were unable to substantiate the statement they had made to the effect that Mrs. Kaman taught boys to steal.

Mrs. Lillian Lansmere Arrested.

Mrs. Lillian Lansmere was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having stolen $77. John McClosky, a reporter, was the complainant. Mrs. Lansmere, when arrested, had come to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station to press a charge she had preferred against McClosky Saturday.

Mrs. Lansmere was known formerly as Lilian Schofield. In her house some years ago, "Nat" Hatch met his death.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises ...4:52 | Sun sets...7:01 | Moon rises.....P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook.....	5:24	5:45	11:31	12:07
Governors Island..	5:48	6:12	12:02	12:02
Hell Gate.....	7:41	8:05	1:30	1:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Delaware, Haiti.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen.....	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

Iroquois, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton.....	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool.....	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Athos, Haiti.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg.....	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam....	11:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Colombia, Colon.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Creole Prince, Brazil.....	3:00 P. M.	.....
Finance, Colon.....	9:30 A. M.	.....
Habana, Vera Cruz.....	1:30 P. M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) May 6.—Amaryllis, Gibraltar, April 20; Cuvier, St. Lucia, April 29; Dalton, St. Lucia, April 29; Indian Prince, Para, April 24; La Normandie, Havre, April 27; Mobile, London, April 25; Nomadic, Liverpool, April 26; Obdam, Rotterdam, April 24; Seneca, Havana, May 2; State of California, Glasgow, April 26.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Adirondack, Kingston, May 2; Hindoo, London, April 23; Waesland, Antwerp, April 27.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.—Hogarth, St. Lucia, April 30; Markomannia, Hamburg, April 28; Munchen, Bremen, April 26; Orizaba, Havana, May 4; Venezuela, La Guayra, May 2.

THURSDAY, May 9.—Lepanto, Antwerp, April 25; Monmouthshire, Gibraltar, April 25; Saale, Bremen, April 30.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, May 5.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, from Stettin, Copenhagen, &c., with mdse and passengers to Tunch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Frazer, Bermuda May 2, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

Ship Dan MacFarlane, (of Glasgow,) Mathwin, late Weymouth, Sourabaya Dec. 13 and Probolingo 27, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Tomas, La Guayra April 15, and Havana 30, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

Ship Edward O'Brien, (of Thomaston,) Oliver, Liverpool 27 ds, with salt to J. P. Robinson & Co.—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Dorian, (Br.,) for Kingston and Port Antonio; Salamanca, (Br.,) for Humacoa.

Miscellaneous.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Buhner, while proceeding to sea at 3:30 this morning, during fog fouled ship of the same, (Ger.,) at anchor off Stapleton, striking her on the port side, just forward of the mizzenmast. The steamer's anchor penetrated the ship's side and broke off half way up the shank, leaving lower end imbedded in the ship's side. The ship had mast stripped, one hole stove through the side just above the water line, and another further up. The mizzen channel plates were also smashed. The steamer sustained considerable damage about the bows, and anchored off Stapleton. She was bound for Dover for orders.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southeast, moderate breeze, dense fog.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 5.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York April 24 for Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York yesterday.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 8:25 A. M. to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Laurent, from New-York April 27, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Numidian, (Br.,) Capt. McNicol, from Portland April 25 via Halifax 27, for Liverpool, arr. at Moville May 6.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

For This Day We Sell MOQUETTE CARPET at 79 Cents Per Yard.

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Bladder pains, and every pain, inflammation, and weakness, speedily relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plasters, greatest of pain alleviators.

DUTY OWED THE FUTURE

Prof. Adler Says the World's Resources Must Be Husbanded.

"LIFE A GREAT AND SOLEMN TASK"

Society for Ethical Culture Told that the Best of All Must Be Perpetuated for Generations to Come.

The subject of Prof. Felix Adler's lecture to the Society for Ethical Culture, delivered in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday, was "The Duties Which We Owe to Future Generations."

"It seems strange," he said, "to speak of duties to persons not yet in existence, yet it is certain that we owe duties to future generations. Some of these can be enumerated. For instance, it is a duty to husband the resources of the earth; to preserve the forests so that the sources of the great rivers may be duly replenished; to prevent the exhaustion of the soil by reckless cultivation. We who are seated at the banquet of life must see to it that the guests who come after us shall not want. At the same time there is a tacit reference to the future in all the busy activities of the present.

"The distinction between egotism and altruism commonly drawn seems to be philosophically valid. I do not hold with those who regard self-love as synonymous with all evil, and the love of others as identical with all goodness. Self-love is a virtue if we include in self the higher part of it. Indeed, it is impossible to love self without loving others, for the needs of our true self can only be satisfied if we fulfill to the utmost our obligations to others. And, on the other hand, we cannot love others without thereby benefiting ourselves. The happiness theory is defective because it puts enjoyment into the foreground. It bids us work in order that we may enjoy. My own view is that work is the chief thing; that the highest satisfaction that can come to any man is the consciousness of being a loyal and faithful worker in the service of the eternal ideas. The human race is haunted by ideas. Ideas are the leading forces in history. Our mission on earth is to give to those grand ideas, such as justice, truth, and beauty—which have now only a potential existence—an actual existence.

"What is required is a new attitude. We should generate among the young a more heroic temper, a manlier spirit. We should teach them at the outset that not success of life. It is foolish to set one's heart on the achievement of a pleasant life. The great majority of mankind are so absorbed in drudgery that there is comparatively little room left for enjoyment. Even those who have wealth at their command can never be sure that a turn of the wheel of fortune may not reduce them to penury. And even those who retain their wealth are not proof against the shafts of affliction.

"The satisfaction of working for a great impersonal end can never be taken from us. It gives serenity to the mind. It creates in the soul a peace as deep as that which prevails at the heart of the sea. Field Marshal Moltke wrote at one time a panegyric on the noble qualities which are created in men by the military life. There is much truth in what he says. Those who may lose their life at any moment are easily led to consider that life is not the greatest of goods; that there is something more valuable than life, and that is honor. Those who may be summoned at any moment to give up pleasure and ease in order to face hunger and wet and cold, and the pitiless storm of bullets, and wounds and death are apt to enjoy pleasure while it lasts, but to despise it when it stands in the way of prompt performance of duty.

"A similar spirit we should aim to promote among the rising generation. We should seek to breed in them a general scorn for soft and effeminate manners. We should teach them to consider life a great and solemn task. We should try to give them the power to dare and to bear, the power to perform that miracle of which the alchemists dreamed in vain, namely, of turning base into precious metals; of transforming the evil without and within them into the pure gold of goodness; the power to live in the light of the eternal ideas, and to promote the progress of the human race toward its eternal goal."

SUNDAY RAIDS IN JERSEY CITY

A Fairly "Dry" Day There Was Not Dry Enough for the Law.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 5.—Prosecutor Winfield last Sunday sent out a number of special officers to note the manner in which the Sunday laws were observed or enforced in the county. The Prosecutor on Saturday notified the police of the various cities and towns that they would be held accountable for the enforcement of the law.

As a consequence the saloons of this city were closed to all but patrons known to the inside sentinels, and a fairly dry Sunday resulted. The saloonkeepers who did not comply with the order were arrested. The police also raided two disorderly houses. The inmates will be arraigned to-morrow.

In North Hudson no attention was paid to the order, and no arrests were made.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

136—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Stofford. 153—Carrington vs. Silver & Co.

Motion Calendar.—1—Burrell vs. Crossman. 2—Tebbetts vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. 3—Gould vs. Sessions. 4—Lee Yuen vs. McCarty. 5—Tiffany vs. United States. 6—Commercial Union Assurance Company vs. steamship Alliance. 7—Huntington vs. steamship Vigilancia. 8—Same vs. steamship Advance. 9—Same vs. steamship Alliance. 10—Brown vs. steamship Vigilancia. 11—Same vs. steamship Seguranca. 12—Same vs. steamship Alliance. 13—Same vs. steamship Advance. 14 Workman vs. The Mayor, &c. 15—Empire Warehouse Company vs. steamship Advance. 16—Same vs. steamship Alliance. 17—Same vs. steamship Seguranca. 18—Same vs. steamship Vigilancia. 19—National Steamship Company vs. steamship Hekla. 20—United States vs. Boussod-Valadon Company. 21—Killien vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 22—Tracy vs. steamer Nintmeg State. 28—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. ferryboat Princeton. 24—Evening Post Publishing Company vs. Voight. 25—Thomas vs. steamship Florence. 26—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Euripides. 27—Duden vs. Maday.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—30—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 31—Watson vs. Murry. 16—Collins vs. Gleason. 28—Haworth vs. Stark. 32—Electric Car Company vs. Curtis Electric Manufacturing Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Van Brunt, P. J., OBrien and Parker, JJ.—The court will convene at 10:30 A. M. for the purpose of hearing motions only. Calendar of non-enumerated motions will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Bearns vs. Burras. 2—Perazzo vs. Perazzo. 3—Summerson vs. Wolff. 4—Murphy vs. Totten.

Class III.—5—Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Jenkins.

Class IV.—6—Hawkins vs. Hawkins. 7—Merritt vs. Henry. 8—McFadden vs. Hamilton.

Class VIII.—9—Schurr vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 10—Tossette vs. Brown. 11—Goode vs. Brown. 12—Matter of McBride. 13—Partridge vs. Rivers. 14—Rosenfeld vs. Philipp. 15—Murphy vs. Davis. 16—Matter of Powell. 17—Phoenix Assurance Company vs. Dippel. 18—Zeimer vs. Zeimer. 19—Schillinger Fire-proof Cement, and Asphalt Company vs. Arnott. 20—Gabriel vs. Schmidt. 21—Schloss vs. Sinsheimer. 22—Armstrong vs. Armstrong. 23—Maloney vs. Finkschwardt. 24—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 25—Stanton vs. Walker. 26—Matter of Weiss. 27—Barnett vs. Mercantile C. G. Company. 28—Brett vs. Montauk Iron Works. 29—Demorest vs. Hoag. 30—Matter of Lorsch Manufacturing Company. 31—Matter of Bird. 32—Hazard vs. Rappenecker. 33—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 34—Everard vs. Mahon. 35—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company. 36—Matter of Charles W. Tracy Company. 37—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Lissner. 38—Mihra vs. Kirk. 39—Smith vs. Thompson. 40—Smith vs. Garter. 41—Welch vs. Welch Company. 42—Parmly vs. Felbel. 43—Murphy vs. Levy. 44—Walker vs. Church of the Annunciation. 45—Carroll vs. Pfluger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—152—Milbank vs. De Reisthal. 167—Kelly vs. Oriental Construction Company. 122—Hershfeld vs. Boppi. 192—Hardon vs. Ongley Electric Construction Company. 224—Complete Electric Construction Company vs. Smith, Gray & Co. 236—The Mayor, &c., vs. Bannon. 238—Nash vs. Hall Signal Company. 219—Elwell vs. Bender. 244—Waddington vs. Colgate. 245—Bancroft-Whitney Company vs. Clark. 246—Repette vs. The Mayor, &c. 247—Newton vs. Lyman. 248—Hossack vs. United States Trust Company. 249—Newton vs. Lyman. 250—Allen vs. Allen. 251—Bierce vs. United States Trust Company. 252—Waddington vs. Wiechers. 253—Same vs. same. 254—Same vs. Kirstein. 255—Barrett vs. Wilmurt. 256—Kaiser vs. Schwab. 257—Ernst vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. 258—Fennessy vs. Ross. 259—Cone vs. Holt.

Divorce.—2344—Rowland vs. Rowland. 2764—Beane vs. Beane. 2347—Gornall vs. Gornall. 2480—McGee vs. McGee. 1907—Phillips vs. Phillips. 2894—Stiemel vs. Stiemel. 3005—Wunsch vs. Wunsch. 3006—Thompson vs. Thompson. 3007—Schnyder vs. Schnyder. 3008—Platte vs. Platte. 3009—Finkelstein vs. Finkelstein. 3010—Tuthill vs. Tuthill. 3011—Spencer vs. Spencer. 3012—Schultz vs. Schultz. 3013—Hanby vs. Hanby. 3014—Abbe vs. Abbe. 3015—Boelsen vs. Boelsen.

Law and Fact.—2218—Crosby vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association. 2175—Zwinge vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 1170—McCullough vs. Pence. 180—Graham vs. Graham. 2776—Densmore vs. Searle. 1085—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Central National Bank. 2242—Wolff vs. Rothschild. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2318—Exhorn vs. Exhorn. 2394—Ingalls vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 2353—Smith vs. Smith. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2886—Hoelin vs. Hall. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2480—Man vs. Cromwell. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 629—Tredwell vs. Gardner. 2930—Dregan vs. Dunham. 2227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2318—Ross vs. State Trust Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3207½—Wessman vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 3208¼—Same vs. Connecticut Fire Insurance Company. 3284—Taylor vs. Thompson. 3 vs. Schuz vs. Boynton. 3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 6084—Osborn vs. Sexton. 5872—Slattery vs. The Mayor, &c. 6365—Hamilton vs. Brennan. 2947—Larkin vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 3186—Page vs. French. 2916—Diekerhoff vs. Kessel. 3226—Horge vs. Kuschewsky. 3404—Gray vs. The Mayor, &c. 2418—Elseman vs. Helm. 3881—Allen vs. Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company. 1932—Beatty vs. Sheridan. 3212—Heron vs. Seltz. 2254—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Gans. 1959—Berg vs. Parsons. 2284—Dennison vs. Brown. 2940—Jackson vs. Press Publishing Company. 1371—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande and Western Railroad Company. 3239—Cohen vs. Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company. 608—McFherren vs. Homans. 848—Silverman vs. Fretz. 6167—Prior vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ. Calendar for May term called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C.J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

1—Richardson vs. Thedford. 2—Same vs. Conlan. 3—East River Electric Light Company vs. Manhattan Electric Light Company. 4—Mason vs. Dutcher. 6—Kelly vs. Shanks. 7—Strobel vs. Koschel. 8—Kruger vs. Schween. 9—Bernard vs. McCready. 10—Rubenstein vs. Hurwitz. 11—Eckenroth vs. Egan. 12—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c. 13—Keogh vs. Krulewitch. 14—Mehetens vs. Conkling. 15—Rosenbaum vs. Rosenbaum.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 846—Dieckerhoff vs. Hillen. 1158—Davis vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 1159—Parrish vs. same. 3101—Myers vs. Dean. 1585—Stroebel vs. The Mayor, &c. 1518—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1113—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 1585—Drescher vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1620—Gross vs. same. 1623—Gillespie vs. same. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenahan. 1538—Harrison vs. Dwyer. 1639—Shea vs. Buchanan. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1652—Ransom vs. Williams. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 1445—Coady vs. Boland. 1457—Rosenberg vs. Schilhauser. 1483—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1486—Cohen vs. Wronkow. 1448—Lyons vs. Uhling. 1506—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 1507—Parrish vs. same. 1509—Schmeider vs. Holman. 1513—Gorman vs. Rouse. 1514—Same vs. same. 1515—Same vs. same. In re unsafe building, 20 Dey Street.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

186—Lexow vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al. 254—Hegeman vs. same. 255—Same vs. same. 280—Weil vs. same. 128—Stimmel vs. same. 150—Stimmel vs. same. 151—Sweney vs. same. 154—Barney vs. same. 155—Same vs. same. 159—Daly vs. same. 160—Brand vs. same. 161—Taggart vs. same. 163—Boye vs. same. 164—Christofer vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers—367—Mooney vs. Byrne. 368—Gannon vs. Forgotston.

Law and Fact—812—Rasines vs. Prague. 793—General Copying Apparatus Company of America vs. Levy. 804—Wallach vs. Horack. 833—Nugent vs. Nugent. 815—Spellman vs. Wood. 416—Gerret vs. President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 813—Van Horne vs. Horne. 802—Strohofer vs. Strohofer. 764—Turk vs. Langer. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch. 729—Carroll vs. Carroll. 486—Defendorf vs. Glauber. 810—Becker vs. Becker. 526—Citroen vs. Simons. 596—Wells vs. Biggi. 440—Young vs. Young. 807—Jantzen vs. Jantzen. 820—Peterson vs. Peterson. 742—Hones vs. Hones. 822—Hallam vs. Hallam. 888—Russ vs. Stratton. 824—Lyons vs. Lyons. 768—Greenfarb vs. Greenfarb. 846—Connor vs. Buddensick. 661—Fisk vs. Fisk.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. From special term. Case on.

498—Sturn vs. Rosendorf. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Sedgwick, C.J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

842—Cummings vs. Grell. 1828—Austen vs. Platen. 431—Schmidt vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 1739—Shidlowsky vs. Gorman. 1740—Same vs. same. 1081—Edelmuth vs. Schwarzchild. 999—New River Mineral Company vs. McNeal Pipe and F. Company. 1240—Harris vs. Bancroft. 1202—Lancashire Insurance Company vs. Mellies. 1885—Kaplan vs. United Dressed Beef Company. 1776—Halliday vs. Sexton. 1109—Cortis vs. O'Donnell. 957—Wright vs. Bowne. 1231—Schoen vs. Wagner.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1657—Austen vs. Bradley Salt Company. 1214—Ricka vs. Harper. 1124—McNevin vs. Arnot. 1013—Fielding vs. Baruch. 1518—Meehan vs. Egeors. 1196—Dutton vs. Burns. 992—Hiltiard vs. Garrison. 1786—Pendergast vs. Sexton. 630—Hastings vs. Central Cross Town Railroad Company. 645—Crotty vs. Prum. 1429—Levinson vs. Levy. 1029—Pollatschek vs. Manhattan Investment Construction Company. 1050—Holland vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 925—Meyer vs. Frickel. 1071—Silver vs. Bernstein.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills—1043—Bertha Hamm. 1047—Joseph Beesley. 988—Augustus M. Purdy. 1048—Michael Curley. 1051—Peter Kilkenny.

Issue of Fact—207—Estate of John Connor.

Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M.—John Semmler, Joseph Sibal, Isaac Gordon, Joseph V. Brown, Melissa A. Howes, William J. Valentine, Bruno Holtz; at 2 P. M.—Clarissa L. Crane, Granville M. Drummond, Richard Hennessy, Franklin B. Boudinot.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills: Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.—1039—Jacob Neuvil. 1045—Jennie Carland. 1003—James Kelly. 1007—Leopold Schuer. 1041—Benjamin Stokes. 1057—James Reilly. 1056—Mary Kerfoot. 1010—Frederick M. Somers. 1023—Charles J. Fagan. 1029—Cornelia F. Coster. 1042—James Little. 1049—Malvina Devoo. 1052—James C. Cunningham. 1053—Fredericka Schlamp. 1054—Joseph Raymond Cudlipp. 1055—Emily Given. 1058—Anton Huber. 1059—Sarah Shiel. 1060—Helen B. O'Donnell. 1061—Mary Carrick. 1062—John Horspool. 1063—Joseph Muck. 1064—James Smith. 1065—Catharine M. Morrison.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1605—Davey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1733—Phillippi vs. Baumgartner. 1770—Wetzler vs. Techner. 1771—Wallerstein vs. same. 867—Kaplan vs. Hutkoff. 1680—Feinstein vs. Jacobs. 1726—Stein vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 1700—Ransom vs. Wiedenbeck. 1786—Morgenroth vs. Shapiro. 1789—Susswein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 690—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1598—Buggy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1632—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Kelly. 1662—Weichselbaum vs. Kohn. 1742—National Exchange Bank vs. Dahlman. 447—Otterburg vs. Feeney. 1230½—Norton vs. McCarthy. 1421—Wright vs. Ticken. 825—Taylor vs. Bryant. 1837—Hersheimorfer vs. Schweitz. 375—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Hart. 364—Dietz vs. Schweitzer. 469—St. Clair vs. Lechtater. 384—Pascual vs. Simpson. 347—Pennell vs. Acconcia. 319—Faber vs. Birnbach. 426—Herndon vs. Hammerstein.

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—La Perichole.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Delmonico's at 6.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Prince Karl.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Rigoletto and Cavalleria Rusticana.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Madeleine.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10.00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.

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Up, Guards, and At 'em!

Wellington did not stand on ceremony when he gave his celebrated order at Waterloo, "Up, Guards, and at 'em!" This phrase has been the accepted form of the order, although the Duke afterward said he did not remember using such words. The guards were lying down beyond the crest of the hill, to escape the French fire; and when the enemy was almost close upon them, Wellington said he very probably gave some such order as, "Stand up, guards!" Be that as it may, "Up, guards, and at 'em!" has become a household word, and so it will likely remain.—Chambers's Journal.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	64	40	6 P. M.	55	54
6 A. M.	62	50	9 P. M.	51	51
9 A. M.	58	53	11 P. M.	51	51
12 M.	60	60	12 P. M.	50	51
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 11, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

TO YOUR TENTS.

The sound-money men in the Democratic Party have a hard fight before them. They cannot go into it too soon or too resolutely. We publish this morning a careful statement of the probable action of the conventions of the two great parties on the currency question. It shows that in each convention there is likely to be a platform with a silver plank reported; in each convention that plank is likely to be rejected, in the Republican by a heavy majority, in the Democratic by one small but decisive. With platforms substantially alike and candidates whose views are in harmony with them, the Democrats will, on the basis of their present strength, probably have a plurality in the Electoral College, but not a majority. In that case the election would be thrown into the House, and the Republican candidate would be elected.

In this situation the duty and interest alike of the sound-money Democrats are plain. They must put forth all their energy, first, to secure a perfectly clear and decidedly sound-money platform, with an absolutely trustworthy candidate; second, to organize in every State and Congressional district, to educate and direct the opinion of the voters, in order to win the few Electoral votes necessary to convert the Democratic plurality into a majority. This is a long and arduous, but also a hopeful, task. It can be accomplished by the same zeal, intelligence, and determination shown in the campaign of agitation and discussion which brought about the great victories of 1890 and 1892. Beyond this, there must be a steady effort to consolidate the leadership of the party in the representatives of its honesty and good sense, and to dismiss the demagogues and mercenaries who brought upon the party the scandals of the Congressional session and the disaster of 1894. That effort need be directed only to a free and fair expression of the real opinion of the party in primaries and conventions, for with such expression there is no doubt of the result.

Let it be steadily borne in mind that if the Democratic Party presents a firm and decided sound-money platform and candidate, the financial question will to a great extent cease to be the controlling issue; there will remain, first, the tariff policy of the respective parties, and, second, their general conduct. Now, on the tariff issue, a year from the present time, there is hardly a shadow of a doubt that the country will be definitely with the Democrats. The revival of business that has already begun will be by that time, in all human probability, distinctly and generally felt, and any proposition to change the direction of tariff legislation will be firmly and impatiently spurned. And as to the general conduct of the parties, the Republicans will be judged by their course in Congress, the Democrats largely by the National Administration, and there is little doubt as to what the judgment will be. The hopes of Democratic success, therefore, lie absolutely in the vigorous, systematic organization of the sound-money sentiment of the party.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

The advertising columns of The Times bear continuing testimony, not only to the paper's increasing business, but to the return of prosperity in the country.

During the month of April The Times printed an average of 31¾ columns of advertising daily. This exceeds any previous month in the history of the paper.

The average for the four Sundays of April was 69 columns, and on one Sunday the advertisements reached 80 columns. The previous high-water mark of Sunday advertising was 52 columns.

Thus the month of April "broke the record," both of Sunday and of daily advertising—pretty good evidence of the growing value of The Times as a medium of communication between advertisers and their customers.

AMERICAN FOOD ABROAD.

It turns out that the epidemic at the military barracks in Vitré, France, was not caused by the consumption of canned meat from this country or any other, but is "spinal cerebral fever, complicated with lockjaw, due to the defective drainage of the place, which induced blood poisoning." This is the report of an eminent French physician, who has made a thorough inquiry. The disease is one concerning which two or three local doctors of limited experience and narrow capacity had no knowledge, and it served their convenience and the prejudices of the district to solve the problem by holding American canned meat responsible for seventy deaths which were really caused by the failure of the Government to provide clean and healthful lodgings for the soldiers.

The attempt of the Agrarian protectionists in Germany to prevent the use of American evaporated apples has not brought out any proof that such apples are unwholesome. In a considerable quantity of the apples there was found one-fifth as much zinc as may be given to an infant without causing nausea. While there is no reason to believe that the practice of evaporating apples upon zinc frames has affected the health of any consumer, we presume that those persons who have used such frames will now promptly discard them, in order that there may be hereafter no pretext for sanitary interference with sales in foreign countries.

DEFEAT IF NOT DISINTEGRATION.

President Cleveland's letter to Gov. Stone of Mississippi ought to have one good effect. Every bimetallist of Democratic antecedents who reads it must ask himself two questions—whether he is a Democrat or a Populist, and whether he is a wise man or a fool.

The President states the position clearly in these paragraphs:

"If we, who profess fealty to the Democratic Party, are sincere in our devotion to its principles, and if we are right in believing that the ascendency of those principles is a guarantee of personal liberty, universal care for the rights of all, non-sectional, American brotherhood and manly trust in American citizenship in any part of our land, we should study the effects upon our party and consequently upon our country of a committal of the National Democracy to the silver aberration.

"If there are Democrats who suppose that our party cannot stand on a platform embodying such doctrine, either through its affirmative strength or through the perplexity of our opponents on the same proposition, or if there are Democrats who are willing to turn their backs upon their party associations in the hope that free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver can win a victory without the aid of either party organization, they should deceive themselves no longer, nor longer refuse to face the results that will follow the defeat, if not the disintegration, of the Democratic Party, upon the issue which tempts them from their allegiance.

"If we should be forced away from our traditional doctrine of sound and safe money, our old antagonist will take the field on the platform which we abandon; and neither the votes of reckless Democrats nor reckless Republicans will avail to stay their easy march to power. This is as plain as anything can possibly be."

For Southern Democrats the choice is not between a sound-money President and a silver free-coinage President. Not at all. It lies between a sound-money Democratic President and a Republican President who would not only stand for sound money, but for Force bills, sectional legislation, more pensions, and a high tariff.

After a defeat with a candidate who was wrong on this vital question, when would the Democratic Party again be in a position to make a serious contest for the Presidency?

A WRONG THAT NEEDS RIGHTING.

Residents of this city are not much given to making trips from the Battery to Bedlow's Island, and it is probable that a large majority of them never had a closer view of the statue of Liberty than can be obtained from a Coney Island boat. Seen from that distance, the bronze goddess is at least impressively large, and the beholder can admire her as the gift of a friendly nation or criticise her as a work of art without having his attention distracted by certain peculiarities that are sure to claim the surprised and shocked consideration of anybody unwise enough to approach the figure more closely.

For it is a fact that the statue and its immediate surroundings have been, and are, strangely neglected by those to whom the care of them has been intrusted. As soon as a visitor lands on the island, the evidences and results of this neglect appear on every side. Embankments gullied by rain and on which there remain only shabby patches of former sodding; great masses of concrete split by frost and fast falling to pieces; wooden stairways that are ruinous without being picturesque and which cannot be ascended with either comfort or safety; cheap booths whence clamorous vendors offer unattractive foods and drinks—it is out of such surroundings that the huge form rises.

This state of affairs is a disgraceful one. Having accepted the statue, the United States, it would seem, should give it at least decent care, and devote enough attention to its immediate approaches to prevent them from becoming a reproach to one nation and an insult to another.

ARE THESE DUTIES TOO LOW?

The Boston Journal published, on the 3d inst., some comments upon the recent sales of American shoes and wrought iron in England, and the fact that the Canadian demand for certain iron and steel goods is largely supplied by manufacturers in Pennsylvania. Our high-tariff contemporary in Boston, having remarked that the boot and shoe industry in this country is "now able to undersell its old foreign competitors in their own markets," added that "the same thing now seems to be true of several important branches of American iron manufacturing," and then proceeded as follows:

"Take wrought and cast iron tubes, pipes, and posts, for instance, enormous quantities of which are annually produced by the mills of Pennsylvania. Not only does the United States supply 75 per cent. of the Canadian demand for these articles, in direct competition with British manufacturers, but a large order for wrought iron for a London firm has just been placed in Pittsburg, at figures which Glasgow mill owners confessed themselves unable to meet."

And on the 4th inst. The Journal began with the following words an editorial article concerning our export coal trade:

"It is a rather odd fact, and one which our 'tariff reformers' who clamor for free coal are disposed to be shy of discussing, that our own American coal is so superior in quality and low in price that the United States has been building up a prosperous export trade with the West Indies and Central and South America."

In the same article reference is made to the fact which we pointed out two weeks ago that Welsh coal is undersold by Virginia coal at the coaling station of Castries, Santa Lucia, the difference in price being 13 per cent.

We notice that our contemporary, which is devoted to the policy sometimes called McKinleyism, does not discuss the significance of these export sales with respect to the duties of the present tariff.

The McKinley duty on shoes was 25 per cent.; the duty in the new tariff is 20 per cent. Is the present duty too low? If our manufacturers of shoes are "able to undersell their old foreign competitors in their own markets," why do they need a duty of 20 per cent. or any duty whatever, to prevent the sale of English shoes in this country?

The McKinley duty on cast iron pipe was $20.16 per ton; the duty in the new tariff is $13.44 per ton. Is the new duty too low? If our manufacturers can supply 75 per cent. of the Canadian demand, "in direct competition with British manufacturers," and can undersell all European makers in Japan and other neutral markets, why do they require this duty of $13.44 to protect them against sales of foreign cast iron tubes or pipes in their own home market? Why do they need half of this duty or any part of it?

The new tariff substituted a duty of 25 per cent. for the McKinley duty of 2½ cents a pound on wrought iron tubes. What warrant is there for this duty, if our manufacturers undersell the "Glasgow mill owners" in London?

If American bituminous coal is driving Welsh and English coal out of neutral markets, and supplanting that coal even at British coaling stations, why should our Republican friends complain because the McKinley duty of 75 cents per ton was reduced to 40 cents? Why should not that duty have been removed altogether?

Our Republican contemporaries are continually saying that the duties of the new tariff are too low, and that the Democratic Party wickedly reduced the rates of the McKinley act. But here is one of them gleefully publishing and commenting upon trade reports which show that even the lower duties of the new tariff on several important products are not needed, from the point of view of the protectionist, and then saying that by these reports "the claims of the free traders have been utterly confounded!"

THE STATE RIGHTS ISSUE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

An application to a United States court for an injunction against the authorities of a State to restrain them from holding an election, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of that State, for the choice of delegates to a Constitutional Convention and to prevent the holding of such a convention, is a most extraordinary proceeding. But that is precisely the issue involved in the case before Judge Goff, in which he granted a temporary injunction some time ago and in which he heard argument at Columbia last week on the question of making it permanent. This is certainly the boldest attack ever made upon the sovereignty of a State, and if it were to succeed, it would practically wipe out that sovereignty and subject the political institutions of the States within their own sphere to the overruling authority of the Federal Government. The pretext of this suit is a violation, or contemplated violation, of the Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids any State to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." If there is any jurisdiction of the case in the Federal court, it must rest upon this prohibition.

The suit is brought against the Governor of the State to prevent him from appointing Commissioners of Election under the Constitutional Convention act of last December, and against a Commissioner already appointed in Richland County to prevent him from acting as such, and the court is also asked to restrain "any and all persons from holding elections or assembling together as such convention." The complainants make a long string of allegations regarding the provisions of the registration law of 1882, still in force, and the provisions relating to registration of the act of last December. The purpose is to show that the requirements are such as to prevent many citizens from registering, and it is claimed that under them a large proportion of the colored citizens of the State are not registered. But not one of these allegations shows that the laws make the least discrimination among citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition, or on any other account, and in point of fact they do not make any such discrimination, but expressly forbid it.

To show that State registration and election laws are unjust, unwise, or inexpedient, or that they work hardship to citizens or in effect hinder and restrict the exercise of the suffrage, is not to lay any ground for jurisdiction for Federal courts to meddle with them, unless they make this fundamental distinction on account of race, which the National Constitution forbids. This is not even pretended in the South Carolina case, and the citation of figures showing how small a proportion of colored citizens are in fact registered or do actually vote is wholly irrelevant. But these complaints say that the Supervisors in the various counties, or some of them, hinder or prevent colored citizens from obtaining certificates of registration by one illegitimate means or another. If this is so, it is a violation of the State law by officers intrusted with the execution of its provisions, and constitutes a grievance of the citizens against their own State authorities. Their remedy is in the State, and the wrongdoing affords no ground for an appeal to Federal courts. There is much wrongdoing by local authorities under State laws elsewhere which cannot be righted by National authority.

Another cause of complaint in this case, which is grotesquely presented as a ground for an injunction from the United States court to prevent the holding of a State election and a State Constitutional Convention, is the agreement of the politicians of the two wings of the Democratic Party to support the same candidates for delegates. This is solemnly set forth at length in the petition. It is simply a political agreement between the leaders of two factions of the same party to act together in choosing delegates in the hope of controlling the convention. It may be disreputable and it may have evil purposes. It may have all the worst elements of a "Platt-Tammany combine," but what has the United States court to do with that?

But, say these complainants, this is a "conspiracy," having as its avowed purpose, if the conspirators control the convention, which will depend upon the result of the election, to frame a Constitution that will disfranchise no white man except for crime, and yet so qualify the suffrage as to "guarantee white supremacy." That is, in fact, the avowed purpose of the agreement. How that purpose is to be effected or how the attempt to effect it is to be made does not appear, and until it does appear and something is done in pursuance of it it constitutes a pretty flimsy ground for going before a Circuit Court of the United States and asking for an injunction to prevent the holding of an election under the present Constitution and laws of the State. A more extraordinary thing than this proceeding would be a decision of Judge Goff making permanent the injunction already temporarily granted, and that is hardly conceivable, notwithstanding that his past career has been much more political than judicial.

THE NEW GERMANY.

It is a curious coincidence that what has seemed the crowning demonstration of almost unanimous admiration and affection for Bismarck in Germany should have fallen on the same days that have seen the final defeat of the last desperate effort of the great land owners in behalf of the principle of agricultural protection which was the key of Bismarck's policy within the empire. And it is a significant fact that this defeat marks the radical alienation from the Emperor of the one party which Bismarck had tried to build and hoped to perpetuate as a trustworthy support, while no other party is ready to take its place and no other support can be wholly trusted. The great Chancellor's idea of German unity was that of an empire in every State of which the land owners should prevail, bound together by common interests and by the domination of their class in the civil and military offices of the realm. Thus united in its various parts, he expected to see the empire invincible against foreign hostility or domestic dissension. It was an idea which, enforced by his powerful will and the steadfast sympathy of the elder William, was effective during the first quarter of a century after the vast project of German unity was initiated in the assault upon Austria's hegemony. But that it is now as essentially a thing of the past as the feudal system, of which it was the last modern manifestation, no one who watches closely current events in Germany can doubt.

We noted some weeks since the infinite difficulties that would follow the adoption of the Kanitz plan, proposed by the Agrarians almost openly as the imperative condition of their adherence to the imperial policy in Parliament and at the polls. That plan was in substance the creation of a Government monopoly in the foreign grain trade, with the avowed purpose of maintaining the price of grain at a level profitable for the German producers. It has been rejected by the Council of the Empire and defeated in the Parliament. And the one overwhelming reason for its rejection is that German interest is greater now in cheap food and in the cheap labor to which cheap food is essential than it is in profitable agriculture. In other words, in the contest for legislative favor the industrial classes are stronger than is the agricultural class. It is the manufacturer and the trader and not the land owner by whom the policy of the empire is for the future to be shaped. There had been other evidences of the same tendency in the commercial treaty with Russia—which is producing an extension of German exports, especially of metals and machinery, far beyond the most that had been hoped—and in other features of the late Chancellor Caprivi's policy. And it was largely because of these that the Agrarians made their fight on Caprivi. They saw in his dismissal encouragement for a more decisive struggle. They have made it and have utterly failed.

In the meantime, the condition of the empire and of the Emperor, who has taken to himself such vast power and responsibility in the affairs of the empire, is intensely interesting, and the immediate future may be crowded with events of extraordinary importance. Ten years ago Germany might, in general terms, have been described as an absolute despotism under Parliamentary forms. To-day the rule of popular opinion which underlies all Parliamentary institutions has made such progress that Germany is rather a popular Government under a cloak of absolutism. The "war lord," the young Emperor, who probably sincerely believes that in his hands are the destinies of "his" people, is facing a power that he finds it very difficult to oppose or direct. His Ministers are literally without a majority in the Parliament, and they are saving themselves from open defeat only by devices of the opportunist politicians. It is, of course, to be assumed that a foreign war or any serious internal danger would rally to the Government all needed support, but in the absence of pressure from such sources, the contest between the absolutism of the Emperor and the various parties in Parliament must be confused, doubtful, and risky. It is plain that the Emperor cannot muster a Parliamentary majority without concessions, in fact, if not in form, of that unqualified supremacy that he has so haughtily and defiantly asserted; and it is equally plain that the day has gone by when he can govern without Parliament.

Russia's tender regard for "those principles on which rests the concert of civilized nations," and her agonized fear lest Japan, by violating them, should imperil the progress of civilization in the East, almost make one forget the part Russia took in the dismemberment of Poland and her more recent treatment of the Jews.

AN EPISODE AT MONTE CARLO

John Bull Was Robbed, but He Succeeded in Getting His Money Back.

From The London World.

A wrong at the tables has the curious effect of turning the most placid philosopher or the gentlest lady into a bubbling fury, and I have seen a rich man, who would give a thousand pounds to any out-at-elbows charity, livid with rage at having a five-franc piece grabbed or his claim to some trivial payment disputed.

A day or two ago I was staking an occasional napoleon over the heads of the crowd, and observed an enormous, quite typical John Bull standing near. On his other side was a tiny, shabby, shriveled, toothless Frenchwoman; and I felt the keen, shifty eyes, with their ferrety red rims, meant mischief. The man stretched out an assured hand to secure a few louis paid for a successful coup, but before he could possess himself of the money a greasy black kid glove darted forth, and, quick as lightning, the gold pieces were dropped into some mysterious personal recess. My huge neighbor gave a gasp of surprise, then a smothered bellow. Politely but with gathering thunder he represented his rights, while the woman vociferated, shrugged, and swore away her little depraved soul in staccato French. The croupiers patiently endeavored to judge between the rival claimants, and then tried to cut short the dispute by proceeding with the game.

"Messieurs, faites vos jeu," cried the automatic voice.

Meanwhile John Bull was turning a slow dull purple and seemed visibly to swell. Leaning forward, he possessed himself of one of the wooden rakes from the table. "J'ai-Mee-Sla!" he exclaimed in stentorian tones that resounded through the gold-incrusted palace; then, sharply rapping the old woman over the shoulder, "Et cette viale Dam lar prec. Baggar it unter my very nose!" he cried, lapsing into the vernacular in an appeal for popular sympathy. By this time the noise had attracted loafers from all directions, and crowds pushed eagerly to the scene of action. Bill signed to me to slip through, but it was easier said than done; however, with his assistance, I managed to escape, and we loitered on the fringe of the seething mob to watch the dénouement. The powerless croupier, with a deprecatory shrug, turned the wheel, stakes were placed on the table, and play resumed.

"Liar," said John Bull. "Thieving devils. Prenez ça," and he flung a gold piece into the revolving machine. The croupiers cried "Coup Nul!" as the ball fell into No. 8. Then, to add to the complication, a wall of despair arose from an unfortunate who had placed 20f. en plein on that number. A babel of tongues arose, and the croupiers, losing their heads, told off a minute official to remonstrate with the aggressive one. An impudent pygmy tapped the giant on the shoulder, and John, without even glancing round, flapped his elbows and sent the little man sprawling. The original offender continued to protest like a screechowl, and every one offered advice, amid an indescribable mélange of excited sound. Then play was once more resumed. The croupiers looked doubtfully, almost appealingly, at John; but that magnificent person, who seemed to revel in the storm and ride triumphant over the tempest, flung a resolute five-franc piece into the revolving cylinder. "Si vous poovez par me payer," he shouted, "il faut fermay le boutique!"

I was struck dumb at the celebrated, the grandiose, the far-famed "Administration" being bluntly advised to shut up shop. Shouts of "Prayer le!" rose on every hand, and, with the fear of Judge Lynch before their eyes, the croupiers thrust the money hastily into the Englishman's big fist.

"Now you can ally au diarrble as quick as you please, Madam," said John coolly, pausing to wipe the perspiration from his bald and streaming brow. "Great Scott! I thought nothing but dynamite would have struck the French out of me."

A FRENCH VIEW OF SAXON METHODS

Recent Events in Nicaragua and the Lesson They Teach.

Some wise person informs the Paris Figaro that "there is nothing more amusing" than to see Englishmen and Americans—by the latter term, of course, he means residents of the United States—when they get into a squabble. And then he proceeds to write about Nicaragua in a way that shows he has only the vaguest notions as to where that country is or what has happened there, but for all that, his observations are not without interest.

"English and Americans alike," he says, "resort, when misunderstandings arise, to the same sort of intimidation, and display the same brutality; moreover, each seeks to astonish the other, and both try à se monter le coup. A disinterested spectator soon understands why the game of poker is played with frenzied enthusiasm in both of these countries, for the Governments of each are skilled in the art of 'bluffing.' This has been demonstrated in the most pleasant manner by a little incident that has just taken place.

"England had made certain demands upon Nicaragua. A certain English tradesman had been mildly robbed (quelque peu pillé) by the servants of that State, and a bit of incendiarism, too, had been tried on his property. I do not know but that the tradesman had been more or less assassinated. As this sort of treatment does not please the English—when they are the victims of it—Nicaragua was ordered to pay an indemnity of 500,000f. For a moment, probably, Managua was proud to judge by the amount demanded, England was dealing with Nicaragua as if she were one of the great powers! But after this moment of pride came the Rabelaisian quarter of an hour, extremely disagreeable, in no matter what latitude, to Governments as to men. And Nicaragua refused to pay.

"The English did not hesitate. They announced solemnly that they were going to bombard Greytown and then land some companies of 'bleu jackets.' Hardly had this threat been made when the United States came upon the scene. England wants to shell a town? England intends to land troops? Never! And the doctrine of Monroë—what will happen to that? Only Americans have a right to do any bombarding in America!

"England received the protest square in the face, but it failed to stagger her. She answered that as a matter of fact she did not insist on firing cannon or disembarking sailors; all she insisted on was one thing—the money due her.

"'Ah!' said the United States; 'that is quite another matter. Business before everything. Collect your debt, good woman, only don't use fire or steel in doing it.'

"'All right,' replies England, and so the affair is settled, everybody is content. The United States have protected the doctrine of Monroë, England will get her money—and only Nicaragua will have a right to complain. She won't do it, however, for such a courst might get her into trouble. (Il pourrait lui en cuir.) It is never judicious for small people to complain about the doings of big ones.

"There is, if I'm not mistaken, a fable by La Fontaine with that for moral"

Yet England Laughs at French Mistakes.

From The London Daily News.

The revolt against the matinée hat at the Comédie Française suggests the advisability of a rule against headgear of such proportions as to obscure the view of the stage from any spectator in the rear. A law coming into action in the State of Albany, U. S. A., in a few weeks, enacts that the managers of theatres shall be present in the auditorium to receive complaints on the subject; and if, on investigation, it shall be decided that the hat is really obstructive, the wearer must either remove it or the manager must return the money the complainant has paid for his seat. If the woman should refuse to take off her hat when requested to do so by the manager, she renders herself liable to a fine of $20. If, on the other hand, the hat is retained and the manager should refuse to refund the money paid by the complainant for his seat, he will himself be liable to a fine of four times the sum paid for the stall or seat.

A SUGGESTION TO EXPLORERS

Exact Surveys of Small Tracts Is What Geographers Need, Not Journeys from Sea to Sea.

Lieut. Gen. E. F. Chapman, a member of the Royal Geographical Society, in an open letter to the President of that organization, calls attention to the fact that, great as has been the development of African political and commercial interests during the past decade, but little advance has been made toward the acquisition of exact topographical knowledge in regard to the interior of that continent. There are large portions of the country of which no accurate maps exist, and he suggests that the meeting in London, this year, of the International Geographical Congress offers an invaluable opportunity for urging upon the different Governments and societies the advantage of united action in this matter.

In South Africa geodetic triangulation of a high class has been done in Cape Colony and Natal, but it has not been connected trigonometrically with the survey of Bechuanaland. Lower Egypt has been triangulated for revenue purposes. The French have made excellent maps of Algeria and are now extending the work over the adjacent protectorate of Tunis, while Italy has minutely surveyed the country adjoining Massawa. This is all good work, but lack of continuity detracts much from its value.

"It is, of course, impossible," says Mr. Chapman, "to dictate to independent travelers the line that they are to take, or the class of survey that they are to adopt, but it seems to me that the Royal Geographical Society might do much to influence intending travelers, especially those whose professed aim it is to aid the cause of geography, if it could induce other societies to join with it in impressing upon the traveling world that the requirements of the present day are fairly complete surveys of areas, rather than mere routes. Route traverses, whether supported or not by a few astronomical observations are in many parts out of date. There are some areas scored all over by the tracks of explorers, of which we are still unable to put on paper anything like a sufficiently good general map on a fairly large scale. Should the geographical societies give it to be understood that the right way to aid geographical science is to make a fairly complete survey of a district rather than to add one more long thin line across from sea to sea, I am confident that we should advance much more rapidly than at present toward a complete knowledge of the dark continent.

"In order, however, to utilize to the full any such surveys as may be made, it is necessary that we should be able to locate them with accuracy. To do this we must have in their immediate vicinity points so accurately fixed that their values are above criticism. Where we still have to depend upon route traverses, such points are even more necessary. Triangulation, even of the most rapid class, moves comparatively slowly, and it appears certain that for years to come geographers will have to depend largely on other methods. I wish, therefore, to raise the question as to whether anything can be done in a comprehensive manner to provide the framework of accurately fixed points that is so much needed.

"It seems to me that much might be done by a system of co-operation and exchange between the different Governments and the various geographical societies of Europe. And I would venture to suggest that by their united action it might be possible to arrive at a list of all the well-fixed places in non-surveyed portions of Africa, and to inaugurate concerted measures for establishing the positions of the other places of sufficient importance.

"Geography, at present, suffers not from a want of observers, but rather from an excess of observations of a kind that cannot be trusted, which only increase the compiler's difficulties, instead of removing them. No doubt almost every observation that is taken throws some light, confirmatory or otherwise, on those taken by previous travelers. Where, however, as often happens, there is a discrepancy between the new and the old results, it is of the utmost importance that we should obtain full information as to the trustworthiness of the new observations.

"In this matter the Germans have set an excellent example to other nations; and if their practice were more generally followed, there would be far more certainty of all observations being taken at their proper value. At the same time, it is eminently desirable to get observations of a better class than was formerly possible. If the various Governments or societies could arrange to send competent observers to the countries in which they are interested, how many important places might be fixed in longitude by means of the telegraph lines that are now spreading over the continent in all directions. The points thus determined would go far toward providing the framework that is so much wanted."

WHAT THE REPUBLIC OWES TO FRANCE

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

How few of our people are aware that May 5 is an anniversary of momentous import to the Nation, for it was on May 5, 1778, when the news was received at Valley Forge of the alliance of France with us, brought about in the main by the influence of Lafayette in his letters to his friends high in favor and to Government, making our cause popular with all France. The enthusiasm and exultation in the camp and Nation were without bounds, at once changed the morale, and secured a prestige to the army which became permanent with the aid of France, resulting in the glorious triumph of our cause at the surrender of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781—the birth of the Republic and the rights of man secured.

Hence it is manifest that without the support of France the Republic was impossible, asserted, too, by Washington himself, in a letter to Franklin, stating that, "unless we get the army and money of France our cause is lost."

It should not be forgotten, to the further credit of our gallant ally, that for the sacrifice of her treasure and blood she secured no remuneration, while we gained as a heritage the Republic.

Surely, with such magnanimity and record, the American people should not cease to pay homage to noble Lafayette and France for a debt of gratitude and obligation that money never can pay.

It has been suggested by an eminent citizen that an arch should be erected to Lafayette in Seventy-eighth or Seventy-ninth Street at the Park. This would be eminently fitting, and should be indorsed by the press, historic societies, and all patriotic Americans, as well as to recommend statues to the memories of Rochambeau and de Grasse. The Societies of the American Revolution would do well to add May 5 to their list of annual observances of the War of Independence.

J. M.

New-York, April 30, 1895.

GENERAL ORDER ISSUED BY WASHINGTON.

Headquarters, Camp Valley Forge, May 5, 1778.

It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe propitiously to defend the cause of the American States, and finally, by raising up a powerful friend among the princes of the earth, to establish our liberty and independence on a lasting foundation, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the Divine goodness, and celebrating the important event which we owe to His benign interposition. (Here follow the various orders, too long to repeat, to the army, in making salutes and manoeuvres during the different hours of the day as an expression of the American gratitude to France—the whole order closing with these words:)

On a signal given, the

GERMAN EDITORS GRUMBLE

Find Fault with the Press Arrangements for the Kiel Fetes.

SHUT OUT FROM CERTAIN AFFAIRS

The Emperor Not Willing to Have Reporters Present Where He Is to Make After-Dinner Speeches.

BERLIN, May 5.—The German editors are not accustomed to much courtesy from Government officials. Usually they are not treated so well as even the foreign correspondents, who think they have constant cause for complaint. Freiherr von Marschall, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, therefore, won golden opinions on all sides when he promised that every arrangement for the convenience of the press should be made at the Kiel fêtes.

Now that the programme of the fêtes has been published in detail, the editors declare they have been deceived. They say that Marschall's promises were broken as soon as made, and were intended only to conceal from the foreign newspapers the systematic ill treatment to which German officialdom subjects the German press. The reason for this outbreak is apparent only to those who have heard the German editor's old complaint that his reporters are excluded from the big banquets under official patronage. The grievance was of long standing, and hence all the newspapers were indignant when they learned that, although provided with a special train and a special steamer, their men would not be allowed to attend the dinner to be given to the Emperor in the Hamburg Town Hall by the city's Senators and burghers.

Despite the grumbling, it is evident that the Government has really made unusual exertions to treat the German press properly—that is, according to its ideas of propriety. A chartered steamer will take the correspondents round the Ulster Basin to see the illumination of Hamburg. The correspondents will be carried in a special train, at the Government's expense, to Hamburg and Kiel, and on the second day of the fêtes will be taken to all points where they can observe best all the preparations for Emperor William's reception.

They will not be permitted, however, to pass through the canal with the procession of war ships, nor to be present at the embarkation at Bruensbuettel. They are invited to the naval ball, to be given in the Belvedere Garden, but will be excluded from the banquet room in the hulk of the old training ship Niobe, where the Emperor is expected to make an important speech.

The general rule seems to be that no reporters will be allowed at places where Emperor William plans to make after-dinner speeches. The reason for this precaution may be found in the Emperor's unlucky experiences with his after-dinner speeches in the first three or four years of his reign.

The rush of correspondents for accommodations at the fêtes has been enormous—so enormous that dozens of applications have been refused by the special press committee, on which the Government unloaded the responsibility and odium for the press arrangements.

The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamers, for which the German Admiralty has contracted as auxiliary cruisers in case of war, are the Aller, Saale, Trave, Lahn, Havel, Spree, Fuerst Bismarck, Augusta Victoria, Normannia, and Columbia. Each is to carry eight guns of 15 centimeters, four guns of 12½ centimeters, four quick guns, and fourteen revolving guns. A vessel with this armament will be tested at the naval manoeuvres off Stettin and Swinemunde.

The battle ship Kaiser, which embarked her crew and marines at Wilhelmshaven last week, sailed yesterday to join the German squadron in Asiatic waters. She carries 644 sailors and marines, who will raise the total of the German force in Chinese waters to 2,050 men. Before the Kaiser sailed Emperor William sent his portrait aboard.

The cycle of all Richard Wagner's operas will begin at the Royal National Theatre on Aug. 8. The singers have been selected from almost all the operatic stages of Germany and are expected to give such performances as are not seen outside of Baireuth. Among them are Frau Klafsky of Hamburg, Frau Mellhac of Karlsruhe, Frau Sucher of Berlin, and Termina and Wekerlin of Munich.

The Social Democrats and Radicals have been roused by the report that the Crown Prosecutor is still after the Socialist Deputies who refused to cheer for the Emperor in the Reichstag last December. At most, however, the Prosecutor is only making inquiries as to the behavior of the individual Socialists. Nothing will be done until the end of the session, if at all. The Social Democratic dailies say that August Bebel and William Liebknecht, the Socialist leaders, have accepted invitations to lecture before the Socialist students of Paris next month.

Last week's dispatches from Christiania and Stockholm show that the fear of war between Norway and Sweden does not abate. The Christiania Defense Committee has decided to order torpedoes in Germany. The torpedoes would be used to protect the harbor in case the Swedish fleet should attempt to attack the city. They will be paid for with money subscribed by Norwegian women for national defense.

The Liberal and Radical newspapers have instituted something like a referendum regarding the Anti-Socialist bill. The Frankfurter Zeitung will send to the Reichstag a petition signed by 21,000 of its readers who oppose the bill. The Berlin Tageblatt has a similar petition with nearly 100,000 signatures and several other newspapers have gathered from 25,000 to 70,000 each.

Judge Depue and Mrs. Depue of New-Jersey arrived here on Friday. They are the guests of Ambassador Runyon. James Gordon Bennett will go on his yacht Namouna to Kiel to see the fêtes at the opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal.

The Empress and her sons will pass most of the Summer at Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel.

The Berlin Municipal Council rejected last week almost unanimously the proposal to appropriate money for the Emperor William I. Memorial Church.

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY DEMANDED

The May Day Celebration Held in London Yesterday.

LONDON, May 5.—The London May Day celebration, which was held to-day, took the form of a trades union demonstration at Hyde Park in favor of the eight-hour day. Groups from every district in London gathered on the Thames Embankment with bands, banners, sashes, and badges. Every trade was represented. The procession was an hour in passing a given point. The weather was dull and cold, but not rainy. Thousands of spectators stood along the route and in the park.

The speaking began about 4 o'clock on nine platforms. John Burns was interrupted frequently in his address, and his friends caused a great commotion by trying to expel the disturbers. Among the other speakers were Dr. Aveling and Ben Tillett. Many less conspicuous labor agitators and a few County Councilors also spoke.

The resolutions demanding a legal eight-hour day, Government solution of the unemployed question, and universal suffrage were carried with enthusiasm.

GERMANY'S ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

A Protest Against Its Passage by the Municipal Congress.

BERLIN, May 5.—The Municipal Congress called to protest against the anti-Socialist bill met this morning, with Dr. Langerhaus, President of the Berlin City Council, in the chair. At the last moment the police changed their minds as to the structural safety of the Kaiserhof hall of assembly, and allowed the delegates to meet there.

The delegates present at the opening of the proceedings represented 150 municipalities. Three hundred other municipalities bound themselves to support the congress in a resolution stating the grounds of popular opposition to the Anti-Socialist bill, and urgently requesting the Reichstag to reject the bill in any form. The resolution was proposed and passed amid cheers, and will be presented to the Reichstag by Mr. Langerhaus to-morrow. Councilor Ehm, a South German Democrat, and Prince Henry Schoenaich Carolath, National Liberal—both Imperial Deputies—voted for it.

It is reported that Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, will persist in taking steps against the Berlin City Council to test the legality of its present petition o the Reichstag. He is said to desire an explicit decision on the question from the Supreme Court. He hopes that the court will declare the council incompetent for political acts of such a nature.

RUSSIA THREATENS WAR.

Her Attitude Causes a Great Deal of Excitement in Japan.

PARIS, May 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Temps says that Japan, in her reply to the joint protest, consented to abondon Liao Tong, excepting Port Arthur. The protesting powers have not reached an agreement regarding the reply, the correspondent asserts, and the exchanges of opinion continue.

The European edition of The Herald learns from its Berlin correspondent that Russia has informed Germany that she will declare war in case Japan insists upon the Shimonoseki treaty.

The European edition of The Herald learns from its Tokio correspondent that Russia's attitude has created intense feeling in Japan. The tenor of the reply to the joint protests is firm. Russian ships are leaving Japanese ports for Vladivostock. The press is in a state of suspense, owing to the serious nature of the situation. Premier Count Ito will resign, the correspondent says, if all Russia's demands be allowed. Should Russia force a war, Japan would hope for an alliance with England.

LONDON, May 5.—Dispatches from Hongkong say that the situation in Formosa is most serious. British and German marines have been landed at Anping to protect the foreigners, and British soldiers and armed launches are patrolling Takau Harbor. The Black Flags cause much anxiety. They seldom have been more threatening in recent years.

Considerable apprehension is felt in Hongkong as regards the differences between Russia and Japan.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says:

"Although Japan's first reply to the joint protest was unsatisfactory, the present state of the negotiations promises an amicable agreement. The details are secret, but it seems that Russia will be satisfied if she gets a large slice of East Manchuria, containing one or more ice-free harbors, while Japan will be content if she gets an island or more besides an increased indemnity. Should the Japanese war party persist in not altering the treaty Premier Count Ito will be sacrificed. The powers certainly will insure China's giving Japan an ample guarantee for the indemnity granted in lieu of territory."

NEWS FROM CUBA SUPPRESSED.

All Correspondence Revised by the Spanish Authorities.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 5.—The latest Cuban advices state that Fuentes, the correspondent of a New-York paper arrested in Guantanamo on the 2d inst., is charged by the Spanish authorities with negotiating with Gomez and Marti for the sale of arms and ammunition.

The Spanish newspapers claim that Callazo, an insurgent leader, has landed in Cuba with an expedition. Upon investigation he was found at Tampa.

Much indignation is expressed at the Spanish authorities for the execution of Gallego.

Canarto, La Luchas's correspondent in the field, states that there is great difficulty in gettings news to the public. All correspondence is revised by the Spanish authorities, and many facts are withheld.

The Spanish Government finds great difficulty in getting provisions, &c., to troops at Bayamo. The American tug Pedro Pablo has been converted into a transport. All the fortifications around Manzanillo have been destroyed by the insurgents. The province is virtually in their hands.

The battle at Ramon de Las Jaguas, on the 19th of April, according to an eye-witness, was terrible. The Spanish troops were almost annihilated. The battle lasted nearly three hours. The insurgents lost fifty men.

Ex-Capt. Gen. Callajo claims that the policy of Campos to arm the farmers is dangerous. The sentiment among the countrymen is favorable to the Cubans.

The leading members of the Home Rule party in Cuba, on account of the Government refusing to institute reforms, have resigned. The belief is general that the revolutionists will be greatly strengthened. Two bands of five hundred in the Province of Santa Clara have joined the insurgents. They are led by Col. Quintin Bravo, a former revolutionist, and Dr. Bruno Zayeles, very prominent in the Province.

José Maceo, claimed by the Government to have been killed, has appeared at Guantanamo with 2,000 men and issued a manifesto taxing the inhabitants of that Province $300,000, to be paid in monthly instalments.

At Matanzas, on the 3d inst., at 11:30 P. M., a band of eight men attempted to capture the barracks. They were driven off. No one was hurt.

MADRID, May 5.—The latest dispatches received from Havana have a strong official color. They say that the insurgents are hard pressed for provisions and are losing heart rapidly. Many of the insurgent leaders, including Aramburo and Vega, are said to have surrendered themselves to the Spanish authorities.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARY CRISIS.

Rome Will Not Be Allowed to Overthrow the Ministers.

LONDON, May 5.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that the Austrian and Hungarian Cabinet crises have been settled temporarily. The Emperor informed all the Ministers who had audiences in relation to the affair that he could not allow the impression to exist that Rome was able to overthrow Austrian and Hungarian Ministers.

"Hence," says the correspondent, "although Count Kalnoky's resignation was accepted in principle, it will not take effect until Autumn. Meanwhile, he is drafting a communication to take the sting out of the note in which he denounced Baron Banffy, and Banffy will formulate a reply to an interpellation of which Count Apponyi has given notice. Both papers will be submitted to the Emperor. Archbishop Agliardi's recall will be confidentially demanded. Documentary evidence shows that Baron Banffy based his offending statement on a letter of Count Kalnoky's, part of which Kalnoky claims was confidential, and not final."

CHOLERA AMONG THE PILGRIMS.

The Disease Appears on an Island in the Red Sea.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Marine Hospital Service has just received a report relative to the outbreak of cholera at Camaran, the island in the Red Sea where pilgrims crossing from India, Persia, Java, &c., to the Hejaz have to undergo ten or more days' quarantine. Cholera broke out there March 24, and since then up to the time this report was dispatched there had been forty-nine cases, of which thirty-nine were fatal.

The fact is commented upon in this report that these pilgrims among whom the cholera broke out arrived from Bombay, where, according to the official bulletins, cholera cases are very rare.

THE BOMB AGAIN IN ITALY.

Anarchist Mancini Arrested and Taken to Rome.

ROME, May 5.—A bomb was exploded today outside the law courts building in Macerata, capital of Macerata Province. It caused considerable damage, but no loss of life.

The Anarchist Mancini was arrested at Rimini yesterday for causing the explosion in the Chamber of Deputies in March, 1894. He was brought to Rome.

Death of Lord Selborne.

LONDON, May 5.—Lord Selborne died at his country seat, Blackmoor, Petersfield, yesterday. Although he had long been ill of an internal disease, his death was unexpected.

Roundell Palmer, the first Earl of Selborne, was born at Mixbury, Oxfordshire, on Nov. 27, 1812. He was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford. He studied law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849. He entered Parliament in 1852. He held many high offices in his long public career, having been made Solicitor General in 1861, Attorney General in 1863, and Lord Chancellor of England in 1872, and again in 1880. He represented Great Britain as counsel before the Arbitration Court at Geneva in 1871. In 1880 he refused to join the new Gladstone Cabinet, owing to his disapproval of the Premier's home rule policy, and since that year he had ranked among the Liberal-Unionists.

Italian Consul for Montreal.

ROME, May 5.—The recent development of Italy's commercial relations with Canada has caused the Government to decide to found a Consulate in Montreal.

German Minister to Venezuela.

BERLIN, May 5.—Count von Rex, First Secretary of the German Embassy in St. Petersburg, has been appointed Minister to Venezuela.

AN OHIO TOWN ON FIRE

New-Carlisle Threatened with Destruction—Opera House and Other Buildings Burning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 5.—New-Carlisle, west of here, has telephoned to the Springfield Fire Department for assistance. The town is threatened with destruction. The Opera House, a livery stable, and other buildings are burning.

A MOTHER SUSPECTED OF MURDER

Annie O'Neal of Chicago Charged With Poisoning Two of Her Children—A Texas Father's Crime.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Annie O'Neal of 2,706 Butler Street is under police surveillance. It is believed that she poisoned two of her four children last week. A third child is missing.

Mrs. O'Neal's husband separated from her about two years ago. She notified him recently that she would poison the children and herself if he should not return. Eddie, a child of eight years, was buried last Monday, a physician's certificate declaring that he died of heart disease. Laura, a girl of fifteen, died yesterday, and the Coroner was notified. Both children were insured in the Hancock Company for small amounts.

The deaths excited the suspicion of the officials, and after a search of the house a pound and a half of paris green was discovered. The husband, who had applied for the insurance, is being looked for, while the police are searching for the missing baby.

ATLANTA, Texas, May 5.—William H. Waddle gave some deadly poison to his three children, aged from six to ten years, and then took a dose himself, evidently with suicidal intent. The children all died in a few minutes. Waddle is alive, but apparently unconscious and unable to make any statement. His wife died a few months ago, and it is thought her loss is the direct cause for his awful act.

A DULL THEATRICAL SUMMER

New-York Will Have Little Amusement After This Month, Except Vaudeville and Comic Opera.

The theatrical season of 1894-95 is rapidly reaching an end, and after the present month those players who remain in the city during the heated term, will have to be content with vaudeville, comic opera, burlesque, and the roof-garden shows. Of the four stock-company theatres, one, the Lyceum, has already closed its doors for the Summer. The Empire will be inaccessible after the coming two weeks, and Daly's will be closed until next Fall at the conclusion of the run of "A Gaiety Girl," which begins its season there to-morrow night. Mr. Mansfield will keep the doors of the Garrick open so long as he is encouraged to do so by good audiences, but, like a sensible manager, he will refuse to play to empty benches, and will close his theatre when the inevitable warning comes. It is not likely that a single theatre where "productions" are made will be lighted during the Summer months. Managers of such houses have at length awakened to the fact that their patrons leave the city with the first breath of Summer, and have wisely concluded to shut the doors of their theatres.

Very few of the combination houses will remain open during the Summer this year. The Fifth Avenue, which last Summer tried the experiment of producing comic opera, will close with the end of William H. Crane's engagement, the last week in May, and will not open again until next Fall. Hoyt's, the Standard, and the Academy will not open their doors after the run of the current attractions are ended. The Star will have a short season of "Oliver Twist," but no arrangements have been made for anything to follow this, and the theatre will be dark when that attraction is withdrawn. At the Grand Opera House, the season will close with that of the Tavary English Opera Company, which begins to-night, and at Abbey's, when Lillian Russell's new opera, "The Tripane," has had its run. No official announcement has yet been made of the policy to be pursued by Manager Proctor at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, but it is understood in theatrical circles that this house, too, will be dark during the greater part of the Summer. The Garden will remain open so long as the "Trilby" craze continues to induce large audiences to attend the performances of Mr. Potter's play, and then this house, too, will close its doors for the season.

There will be plenty of vaudeville and airy roof-garden performances, however, during the Summer months, to meet the demand of those who are forced to stay in New-York in the heated term, and to whom this class of entertainment will be the most acceptable under the circumstances. At Proctor's and the Union Square, the "continuous performances" will continue. The roof gardens of the Casino and Koster & Bial's will be opened, and at Palmer's it is expected that "Little Christopher" will attract audiences in the warmest nights of the season. The Herald Square proposes to present "The Viking," Estelle Clayton's new comic opera, as a Summer attraction, and Canary & Lederer will produce "The Mimic World" at the Bijou, with a view to an all-Summer run. These kinds of shows are really the most appropriate for the warm weather, and they will probably meet all the demands for amusement that will be made by New-York when the heated term fairly begins.

CULVER WITHOUT DOUBT A SUICIDE

The Theory That He Was Murdered Disproved by Investigation.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 5.—It is considered probable, now that Secretary Culver of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Syracuse, committed suicide. Investigation has shown that the theory that he was murdered is not tenable.

When his body was found a few days ago in the water with a piece of railroad iron hanging to his neck, the theory was advanced that he had been killed by somebody whose interests in an estate were imperiled by Culver's efforts to secure recognition as an heir.

A letter was published purporting to have been sent by this person to Culver's relatives, in which the statement was made that Culver had been murdered.

It now appears that Culver himself wrote this letter. It is written on paper such as he was accustomed to use, and it is in his handwriting.

Speaker Fish Against the Burns Bill.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In view of the fact that there has been some misapprehension, in the press and elsewhere, regarding the position of Speaker Hamilton Fish with reference to the Burns Anti-Civil Service Reform bill, I desire to state that Mr. Fish has actively opposed that measure.

The Civil Service Reform Association was informed by Mr. Fish, during the campaign of last Fall, that if re-elected to the Assembly it would be his policy to aid in any effort to extend or improve the civil service laws. He has refused, very consistently, to support the Burns bill, and has co-operated with the association in the effort to defeat it. I am sure that it was due in part to his assistance that this effort was successful. Yours truly,

GEO. McANENY, Secretary.

New-York, May 4, 1895.

LEFT RUIN IN ITS WAKE

Three Hundred Homes Wrecked by the Iowa Cyclone.

PROPERTY DAMAGE OVER $2,000,000

A Valley of Death from Ireton to Sioux Centre—On All Sides Evidences of the Fury of the Storm.

ALTON, Iowa, May 5.—The funerals of the victims of Friday's cyclone were held here to-day, in the midst of a terrific storm. In some parts of the country what remained after the big storm of last week was ruined by to-day's blow. The valley of death from Ireton to Sioux Centre, which nearly parallels the railroad track, was crowded all day with vehicles of every description.

On all sides there was nothing but débris. Dead horses, cattle, sheep, chickens, articles of wearing apparel, portions of houses and barns, pieces of wagons and farming implements, and everything moveable was scattered along the route.

All the dead were buried in Sioux County to-day except the Marsden brothers and sisters, whose bodies were sent to their old home in Wisconsin.

Around Sioux Centre forty farmers are homeless and ruined, and appeals for aid have been sent out to many adjoining cities by the authorities. The railroads reaching this part of the country have agreed to carry all donations free of charge.

Another death, that of Mrs. Herman Heymen, was reported to-day. The Heymens lived in Welcome Township, a few miles from Sioux Centre. When the storm struck their homestead Mrs. Heymen was sitting in a chair near the window trying to catch a breath of air. The storm lifted the buildings and carried them fully 100 feet into a forest, where they dropped. Mrs. Heymen was picked up fatally injured and died late last night. She was fifty years of age.

In this vicinity sixteen are dead and fifteen injured. A child of Luther McComber died this morning. The wife of John Koster was blown away with the Koster house and found dead a quarter of a mile from where the building stood. Mrs. Postman, who was visiting the Kosters, was also killed.

John Hager's experience was terrible. He was away from home, and, noticing the approaching storm, was returning with all possible haste. When he had reached a point 500 yards from his dwelling the storm came. He threw himself to the ground and held to a tree. He was struck at least 100 times by small pieces of debris, and while on the ground was covered with mud several inches in thickness. The storm passed over in five minutes.

When he managed to gain his feet he could see nothing of his home excepting a mass of wreckage. He hurried forward and in a short time was greeted by cries for help from the different members of his family.

One of his boys was found on the edge of a pile of timbers badly crushed. He cannot recover. His eldest daughter, Lucy, was extricated next, but she, too, was injured fatally. His wife was badly bruised, but her injuries are not dangerous.

Hagger's youngest son was attending school one-half mile away, and when the storm struck the building the boy, together with a great many of the pupils, was blown along with the building for half a mile.

When the structure struck the ground young Hagger had one leg broken above the knee and was badly bruised. He started to crawl home, however, but had covered only one-half of the distance when his strength failed him, and he sank to the ground. Here his father found him about an hour later and carried him home. He is in a critical condition.

In the district round about the Hagger and Koster homesteads forty families are homeless and ruined. The same number is reported from Sioux Center and between Perkins and Ashton twenty-five families have nothing left.

Altogether 300 families are homeless as the result of the five minutes' destructive work of the cyclone. The average of the property lost to each family is about $7,000. It thus is seen that the financial loss is very large.

In many cases the homes never will be repaired by the present owners of the land, as several of them already have left the country.

The injured aggregate 100 persons, and many of them will be crippled for life.

KILLED BY AN INJURED HUSBAND

Fatal Encounter of Two Physicians in New-Orleans in Which Eleven Shots Were Exchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 5.—A tragedy, similar in some respects to the recent Gordon-Brown tragedy in Louisville, Ky., was enacted here to-day at 11:30 o'clock. Three persons were concerned in the affair. An injured husband found his wife with another man. Simultaneously the men drew pistols, a number of shots were exchanged, and in a minute one man was gasping from mortal wounds, and the other was on his way to the police station in charge of an officer. The woman in the case was not hurt.

The three actors in the tragedy were Dr. Samuel P. Swain and wife and Dr. Emile Hirart, all of Plaquemine, La. Dr. Hirart and Mrs. Swain arrived here on Friday, and registered at a house at the corner of Canal and Liberty Streets as C. J. Smith and wife. They remained in their room, scarcely leaving it for longer than half an hour at a time. This morning Dr. Swain, who had followed his wife and her lover from Plaquemine, entered the place by a side door, and made his way to the room occupied by the pair. He drew his pistol and fired five shots, while the man who was killed fired six shots, none of them hitting Dr. Swain. The latter immediately ran out of the house right into the arms of a policeman, who was attracted by the noise of the firing.

The doctor was placed under arrest and carried to the police station. The Police Sergeant then quickly went to the scene of the shooting to ascertain the extent of the wounded man's injuries. When the Sergeant reached the place the man was still alive. He was lying on the bed fully dressed, and a physician who was called in as soon as possible was attending him. The physician stated that the case was hopeless, and while he was talking the wounded man died.

The woman who was the cause of the trouble was seated by the bed where the wounded man lay. She, too, was fully dressed, and was remarkably cool. She said she was Mrs. S. T. Swain, but would not state whether or not the man who did the killing was her husband, and emphatically refused to give the name of the dead man. All she would say was that he was a doctor, and came from one of the parishes. She demanded to be taken to the station at once. She was taken there, but resolutely refused to say anything, except that she would speak in court only. She was held as a material witness.

From Dr. Swain it was learned that the intimacy between Mrs. Swain and the dead man was of long standing, and he told an interesting story of his troubles. He said that about two months ago, in Iberville Parish, he and Dr. Hirart met on the public road and had a shooting affray in which neither was hurt. Dr. Swain expressed pleasure when informed that his rival was dead.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy is at the Metropole.

—Ex-Attorney General S. W. Rosendale of Albany is at the Hoffman.

—Commander Edward P. Ashe of the British Navy is at the Holland.

—Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., and Frederick Cook of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister at Washington, and Baroness von Hengelmuller; ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, and ex-Gov. James S. Hogg of Texas are at the Fifth Avenue.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE BILLS

Lieut. Gov. Saxton Does Not Think the Bi-Partisan Measure Could Pass Over Mayor Strong's Veto.

ALBANY, May 5.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Senator Bradley will meet in the Lieutenant Governor's private room in the Capitol to-morrow, for the purpose of talking over the probable fate of the Police Reorganization bill. These two gentlemen had a short talk to-day, and the rumor at once spread that Mr. Bradley had been induced by the Lieutenant Governor to promise to support the bill when it again comes up for action. The fact is, that nothing was said concerning the bill to-day, except in a general way. Mr. Saxton said to-night to the correspondent of The New-York Times:

"The position that Senator Bradley has taken concerning this bill is untenable. He wants the Senate to insert in the Greater New-York bill a referendum clause, in return for which he will vote for the Reorganization bill. Each one of these bills should stand upon its merits, and the character of one should not be permitted to influence the fate of the other. When I see Mr. Bradley to-morrow I shall endeavor to convince him of this, and to secure his support of the Reorganization bill. I have not much hope of succeeding, because Mr. Bradley seems to have bound himself up in a manner from which it will be difficult for him to extricate himself."

In talking about the Bi-Partisan bill Mr. Saxton said:

"When I saw Mayor Strong yesterday our conversation concerning this bill was of a most casual and general character. I do not know what the Mayor intends to do with it, for he said nothing that enabled me to form an opinion."

"Is the Legislature likely to pass the bill over the Mayor's veto?"

"I do not think so. The Senators from Erie and Mr. Reynolds of Kings would not vote for it, and without the help of the Erie men it success would be doubtful. I know there is a feeling among the Democratic Senators in favor of the bill, but I am of the opinion that no effort will be made to repass it unless this could be accomplished without Democratic aid. The Republican Senators are anxious to avoid everything that would create a suspicion of an alliance between them and the Democrats, and so, if the Mayor vetoes the bill, it is likely that this will be the end of it."

Speaker Fish said on Friday that the Legislature would finally adjourn on the 16th inst., but the fact is that this happy event may occur at a time either before or after that date. Mr. Hennessy of Kings said that there had been some talk in committee of fixing the adjournment for next week, and to keep the day a secret up to the last minute, in order to avoid the disgraceful rush to pass bills through.

THE MILITARY READY TO MOVE

But No Outbreak Among the Virginia Miners Reported Yet.

RICHMOND, Va., May 5.—Gov. O'Ferrall's advices from Pocahontas late this evening are that there has been no outbreak so far among the miners, who are holding their assemblies just over the West Virginia line. The Virginia troops are camped at Graham, ready to move at a moment's notice, and number nearly 300 men. A thousand or twelve hundred additional troops could be taken to the scene within a few hours. All the military in the State are under orders to be ready to move the moment they are required.

The Governor is in constant communication with the officer in command at Pocahontas, whose orders are to preserve the peace at all hazards.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 5.—The Petersburg Grays, Capt. Heath, fifty-three strong, have been under waiting orders all day, in readiness to go to Pocahontas, where there is trouble among the coal miners. To-day three days' rations were cooked for the company. Last night two locomotives and a dozen passenger coaches were sent here from Crewe, to be used, if necessary, in transporting the military from here and points along the line of the Norfolk and Western Road to Pocahontas. These locomotives and coaches have been standing in the station yard of the railroad company here all day. Up to a late hour to-night the Grays had received no further instructions.

NORFOLK, Va., May 5.—Col. C. A. Nash, commanding the Fourth Virginia Regiment, has received orders from Gov. O'Ferrall to hold his regiment in readiness to proceed to the seat of trouble at the coal mines. The regiment consists of three Norfolk companies, three Portsmouth, two Suffolk, one Smithfield, one Franklin, one Hampton, and one Newport News. The six companies of Norfolk and Portsmouth have orders to assemble on five taps of the bell repeated quickly. A special train is now in waiting at the Norfolk and Western station to be dispatched with troops on receipt of orders.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., May 5.—The much-advertised meeting of striking miners at Pocahontas was almost a fizzle. The crowd fell much short of what was expected. There were about 3,000 persons present. Lawless was the principal speaker. Two colored men held an umbrella over his head while he made an appeal to the employes of the Southwest Virginia Company to join the United Mine Workers. The military and the authorities were denounced.

Two or three colored speakers attacked the commissary system in the coalfields. The Southwest Company had representatives at the meeting, and they claim that only eight of their men gave their names to the United Mine Workers. The labor leaders claim they got about one-third of the company's men, and that they will come out to-morrow or next day. The meeting was held on the West Virginia side. One will be held in Pocahontas to-morrow night.

Adjt. Gen. Holly of West Virginia is here at the instance of Gov. McCorkle to ascertain what the situation is. While the meeting to-day developed nothing, the danger is not over, as the Southwest Company is determined to keep its plant running, and there is talk of the Houston, Crozer, Upland, and Pulaski Mines being started. It is certain that the strikers will not be allowed to interfere with the non-union men who wish to work.

AN ALLEGED CONGRESSIONAL LOBBY

It Is Charged that Government Pressmen Bought Legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A sensational story was printed by a local paper to-day to the effect that the pressmen employed at the Government Printing Office maintained a lobby in the last session of the Fifty-third Congress and purchased the passage of an act which increased their pay from 40 to 50 cents an hour, and their total incomes about $20,000 a year.

Ex-Representative Timothy J. Campbell of New-York is charged with having handled the money for the pressmen. The statement was included in the story that Campbell himself did not receive a cent of the money raised by the pressmen.

The pressmen, it is charged, were assessed $20 each. The printers and bookbinders, who long have been desirous of securing increase of pay, did not succeed in the last session, according to this report, simply because they refused to pay an assessment to be devoted to influencing legislation.

Mr. Campbell's friends declare that there is nothing in the charges so far as he is concerned.

THE LION DECLINED TO FIGHT THE BULL

So They Hoisted Him by the Neck and Let the Bull Punch Him.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 5.—The long-heralded fight between a bull and a lion in Monterey to-day was a complete fizzle. After two hours had been wasted in vain efforts to bring the beasts together, the public left the plaza in disgust. The lion evidently was cowed by his experience in his last fight, and simply ran around the cage. The bull was full of fight.

The lion was finally hauled up by the neck and the bull used him as a punching bag.

After the people had gone the lion died.

Skull Fractured with Baseball Bat.

Gus Flackbest of 650 Eagle Avenue was taken to the Harlem Hospital yesterday, suffering from a fracture of the skull. It is supposed that he was struck with a baseball bat. William Zennell of 504 East Nineteenth Street was arrested, charged with the assault, and was held without bail in the Harlem Police Court.

Zennell and some of his friends were on their way to play baseball. At One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue they met Flackbest and Dennis Sullivan, and got into a dispute with them. Zennell, it is alleged, during the struggle hit Flackbest with the bat.

It was thought last evening that Flackbest would die from the injury.

Furniture buyers want simplicity, durability, style, and economy combined in their furniture, and are filling their wants at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

IT WILL BE SILVER OR GOLD

A Double Standard of Value Out of the Question.

THE NATION MUST MAKE A CHOICE

Must Go Either with Mexico and China or with First-class Countries—Talks at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Waubansee Club gave a banquet last night at the Auditorium Hotel for the purpose of protesting against the free coinage of silver, and voicing the sentiments of the sound-money element of the Democratic Party. About 200 persons were present. Speeches were made by Richard W. Knott of Louisville and Senator Palmer and others.

Mr. Knott's address was on "Commerce on Currency," and in the course of his remarks he said:

No nation whose record is tainted by repudiation can contest the commercial supremacy of a people who keep unbroken and undeviating faith with public and private creditors. The free coinage of silver, under the present legal-tender laws, is an attempted repudiation of one-half of our debts, public and private. By such an act we surrender our position among first-class nations, and place the United States on a commercial level with Mexico and China. Since 1834 gold has been the basis of our currency. Since 1873 the gold dollar has been the standard of value, the measure of exchange expressed or implied in every contract.

It is proposed by the double iniquity of a legal-tender act and a debased currency to authorize the payments of every debt at half its face value.

It has also been demonstrated that with free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio the slightest variation of the market will deprive us of either gold or silver."

J. Lawrence Laughlin, Professor of Political Economy of the University of Chicago, was the next speaker. His topic was "Silver and Prices." He began by stating that his discussion of the financial question would be from the standpoint of a student of monetary science and wholly non-partisan. After defining the meaning of price, Prof. Laughlin stated that prices possibly might change exactly with the quantity of the circulating medium, if all goods were exchanged by the use of money, but that about 92 to 95 per cent. of all transactions were performed by checks, bills, and the clearing house system, with the passage of almost no metallic money.

He said the price of silver, (its ratio to gold,) and the price of goods, (their ratio to gold,) did not in the least degree move together, and that there was no reason for supposing that the fall in the two cases was due to one and the same cause. The prices of goods to-day were 8 per cent. lower than in 1890, while silver was 50 per cent lower.

The professor denied that the farmer was impoverished by the fall in the prices of his products, due to the shrinkage of metallic money since demonetization in 1873. He said there was more silver in circulation than at that time, and that there was more gold by hundreds of millions in circulation than ever before.

Senator Palmer received a hearty welcome as he arose to respond to "Democracy and Money." His speech was a repudiation of the Chicago Democratic Convention, which declared for the free coinage of silver.

"Is the Democratic Party worth maintaining?" demanded Mr. Palmer. "Can we afford to follow the mere name when it has been seized by men who will do a grievous public wrong? We who feel that this is dishonest cannot bear the name of Democrat. They would try to make us the mere tail of the Populist Party. I will not stand it, and I trust there are those here who will not stand the attempt to steal the name of the party."

The Senator continued to berate the free-silver wing of the party, who were masquerading, and declared that they were usurping the rights of the stanch members of the Democratic faith. He then pictured the ills that would befall the Nation if free coinage should be established, and declared that everything political, social, financial, and private, would be thrown into a convulsion, the extent of which could not be dreamed even.

The consequence of adopting the lower ratio of values would be that gold would not maintain its parity, and a loss would accrue to the people, as the Government would not be obligated to maintain the parity. The expenses of the Government had always been predicted upon gold, and any change would work indescribable chaos.

ARE WEARY OF "JIMMY" O'BRIEN

Secession from the Ranks of His Anti-Tammany Democracy by Men Who Reaffirm Their Reform Principles.

A meeting was held yesterday at 517 Lexington Avenue at which ex-Sheriff James O'Brien was denounced by men who fought in the last campaign under the banner of his Anti-Tammany Democracy. Allegiance to the cause of reform and honest administration of municipal affairs was renewed, and independence of the Anti-Tammany, or O'Brien Democracy, declared.

These resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We, the undersigned Chairmen of our respective district organizations of the "Anti-Tammany Democracy" have become thoroughly convinced of the ulterior, sinister, and selfish purposes of the men arrogating to themselves the authority to represent in their personal pursuit of place and power the principles and purposes for which we labored in the past and propose to strive for and steadfastly adhere to in the future, in our conscientious and patriotic efforts to perpetuate the measure of reform already so commendably inaugurated through the resolute and intrepid purpose of our honored Mayor, William L. Strong, to liberate only honorable men and decent methods in our municipal affairs, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves severally and collectively to repudiate henceforth all associations, personally and politically, with the pretended "proprietor" of the Anti-Tammany Democracy and his immediate satellites; and we discredit and discountenance their efforts and attempts to foist upon the several departments unworthy and unloyal aspirants for office.

Resolved, That as representatives and leaders of the several Assembly District organizations, we renew our allegiance to the cause of reform and honest administration of municipal affairs as embodied in all that the significance of the name "Anti-Tammany" has implied in the past, as opposing the organized system of plunder and corruption fostered by Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our independence of the "Anti-Tammany Democracy," or so-called O'Brien Democracy, and that we no longer ally ourselves with it, and denounce the methods and motives of the one man who poses as its "proprietor," James O'Brien.

Resolved, That we form ourselves into an organization independent of that now headed by the said James O'Brien, for the purpose of showing to the people at large that although we repudiate him and his immediate coadjutors we still adhere to the principles as set forth in the platform of the Anti-Tammany Democracy.

The resolutions were signed by William Churchill, Sixteenth District; Col. J. J. Gifford, Twenty-third; Frank J. Murphy, Twenty-seventh; Col. Albert Fest, Seventeenth; John J. McKenna, Fourth; Samuel L. Fox, Sixth; Adam E. Wolf, Fifteenth; Andrew Weiser, Eighteenth; Robert J. Kyle, Twenty-seventh; Allen C. Craig, Twenty-third; John J. Meehan, Nineteenth; John W. Wilson, Twenty-eighth;

A REPLICA OF VALKYRIE

Watson's Forty-Rater Said to be Like the Cup Challenger.

SHE WILL RACE AGAINST FIFE'S ISOLDE

These Contests Expected to Show What Ailsa and Valkyrie Will Do Together—Yachting News from Glasgow.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, April 27.—The forty-rater designed by Mr. Watson for Mr. Walker of Liverpool, and built by Messrs. Henderson of Glasgow, has been launched and towed down the Clyde some twenty-five miles to have her rigging completed and her sails bent. New sails cannot be bent at or near Glasgow, the clouds of smoke from the bituminous coal forbidding the risk of having the white canvas covered with black smudges. With smokeless anthracite it is quite different, and new racing canvas runs no risk anywhere, even in the neighborhood of New-York. But there is no anthracite here, and, as a consequence, there is little risk of blindness by staring at the sun through the average smoky atmosphere of Glasgow. The Caress is the baptismal name given to this new cutter, and without any question she was started as a forty-rater, replica of the new Valkyrie. That the Valkyrie may have been somewhat modified in model after the matches sailed between the Ailsa and Britannia in the Mediterranean is more than probable, and if Watson has improved on Fife's improvements his Challenger should be a phenomenally fast vessel. A New-York corespondent informs me that Americans, and even the Herreshoffs, are getting nervous over the issue of the Autumn contest at New-York; and, really, it is time for Americans to do so unless they believe the Old World is progressing backward.

Fife's new forty-rater, the Isolde, is getting her spars aboard and her rigging set up at Fairlie, fifty miles down the Clyde from Glasgow, where white canvas is safe from smoke and coal dust. When the Isolde is completed and Watson's new forty Caress in shape, the Clyde may be the scene of some preliminary trials between the two cutters before they start for the Thames matches next month. But in such trials the racing is not intended to be true. Its aim usually is to put the enemy on guard by games at "kidding" or dodging and spoiling the speed. With sheets chocked even a trifle to flat a cutter can be spoiled without her rival detecting it.

Of course the starting gun puts an end to all dodging, and with the results of the forty-rater matches in the Thames it may be possible to forecast whether the Valkyrie or the Ailsa is to be selected as the challenger for the America's Cup. Between the actual design of Watson's forty-rater and Fife's there must be little to choose. Both designers are thoroughly impressed with the absurdities of our previous yacht measurement rules, which have for so many years made the yacht builders of this country the laughing stock of the American Continent. Emancipated as they have been, both have no doubt done their very best to get alongside of the Herreshoffs.

Tied down as our designers have been by conservative prejudices, by an intense antipathy to take any hint from Americans, and by the conundrums figured out by amateur mathematicians, the wonder is that they have so successfully kicked their heels over the traces and within a couple of seasons of the last Valkyrie's defeat have actually reached a point to create alarm among the holders of the cup.

It will hardly be believed that one of the writers in our most recent compendium on yachting explains to his readers in reference to the contests for the America's Cup that international yacht matches are a mistake and only lead to international embitterments. Argument is out of the question with such a charming fossil in what may be called our contemporary alluvial deposits, and the American readers who chance to come across the antique lamentation must regret that Barnum is not among us to secure the specimen.

The victories of the Britannia over the Vigilant last Summer, it might have been believed, would have enabled the old country to regain its courage. But the shouts of rejoicing seem to have been a mere "flash in the pan," since the rumors that the Herreshoffs were commissioned to build a couple of twenty-raters to spread terror in Europe seems to have paralyzed owners in that class. Instead of answering the challenge by building something superior, there is not a breath of defiance in the air. Fife's successful Luna of last year is the only twenty that will have the ghost of a chance, but there is not a whisper of that cutter's getting into order for the fray. The twenty-rater Audrey, designed and owned by Lord Dunraven, has been much altered, and, it is hoped, improved in speed, but with the Valkyrie III., the sixty-rater L'Esperance, and the Audrey all in hand, Lord Dunraven must have too much to attend to to design yachts as well as sail them successfully.

HUDSON RIVER'S OPENING.

Yachtsmen Begin the Season with a Chowder.

The members of the Hudson River Yacht Club celebrated the opening of their home, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, yesterday with a chowder. This was arranged for so as to bring the members of the club together again after they had been separated all the Winter. The yachtsmen had a good time. Races were talked of and the boats off the clubhouse were inspected.

The annual regatta of the club will be sailed on Sunday, June 2. It will be an open regatta this year. The course is a triangular one in full view of the clubhouse, and is sailed twice over.

Several of the yachts belonging to the club are in commission, and others will be put overboard this week. The first boat to hoist her pennant was John Schiffer's catboat Elsie. William Pink's cabin catboat El Freda has had a new modern stern and her length over all has been increased eight feet. Dr. Ranhofer has purchased the open catboat Drusilla, and she is being fitted out as fast as possible. S. H. Brown's twenty-four-foot catboat Carrie has had a new cabin put in and is in first-class condition.

R. V. Rosemond's sloop Onno J. is being overhauled and painted and is nearly ready for launching. Secretary A. G. Buchholz has his catboat Mischief ready, and she will be launched to-day. Joseph Buck has had a new deck, new stern, and new cockpit put on the catboat Laura B. She will be launched next Wednesday.

M. Stahlbacher has purchased the open catboat Johanna from W. Letters and is having the boat put in shape as quickly as possible. Commodore E. Langerfeld's fast cabin catboat Maggie will be ready in two weeks. E. Vaeiney's sharpie, well named Double Ender, has been launched and is being rigged. John E. Drew has had the sloop Lottie recalked and painted. Her spars are being scraped, and it is expected that the yacht will be launched next Sunday. The Lottie is one of the crack boats in the club and has never been beaten in the Yacht Racing Association regattas.

John P. Cooney's sloop Sweeps is painted and ready for launching. E. Spencer Peet's naphtha launch Lark is being overhauled, and work on R. V. Freeman's naphtha launch Flash will begin this week. J. P. Cochran has had a new cockpit put in his catboat. William Arndt, owner of the catboat Frank Oliver, is having a twenty-six-foot cabin catboat built. She is nearly ready.

NEW-LONDON'S YACHT RACES.

Prizes Offered for Races to be Sailed During Boat-Race Week.

L. Vaughn Clark last Fall thought a big yacht race off New-London this year would please the Summer colony there and the yachtsmen. He worked quietly among his friends for some time and then announced that a day's racing would be arranged during boat-race week. A committee was formed, and now it is announced that a regatta will be held, under the auspices of the Pequot Casino Association, on Thursday, June 27. This is the day before the Yale-Harvard boat race.

The prizes and classes will be as follows: $200 in money or a cup for all schooners sailing as of one class; $150 in money or a cup for all sloops sailing as of one class; $100 in money or a cup for thirty-four raters and $50, with $25 entrance fee, for a sweepstakes race for the forty-foot class of sloops, not over fifty feet racing length, provided at least three entries are made. In each race in which at least four start with full intention of sailing the course, a suitable second prize will be provided.

The New-York Yacht Club rules will govern, except in the race of the thirty-four raters, in which the Larchmont Yacht Club rules, provided for this special class, will govern. Yacht owners must be prepared to furnish a certificate of measurement from the measurers of their respective clubs. Sailing instructions, with charts, will be furnished by the committee. Entries in writing will be received until 9 P. M. of the day immediately preceding the race.

Yachts of the following clubs are hereby invited to contest for the prizes above mentioned: American, Atlantic, Boston, Brooklyn, Massachusetts Corinthian, Corinthian of New-York, Corinthian of Philadelphia, Dorchester, Eastern, Harvard, Hull Corinthian, Larchmont, Massachusetts, New-Bedford, New-Haven, Yale Corinthian, New-Rochelle, Providence Corinthian, Rhode Island, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Shelter Island, South Boston, Stamford, and New-York. All communications in reference to this regatta should be addressed to the Regatta Committee, the Pequot Casino, New-London, Conn.

Valkyrie Big and Powerful.

"Valkyrie is now something like a ship," says The Yachting World of April 26. "She is planked and is getting decked, and even in her present rough condition looks bonnie, big, and powerful. Rising from the keel, she suddenly broadens out, and, looked at from the keel, her top sides resemble a goodly counter. End on, however, she is graceful, which will be more pronounced in another month."

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 5.—Passed West—Steam yacht Oneida, Commodore E. C. Benedict; rater Pyxie, Mr. Fields.

Passed East.—Steam yacht Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; sloop yacht Wacondah, Henry Doerscher.

The forty-footer Ventura, William Williams, from Larchmont, came to anchor here. Also sloop yacht Iola.

SPEED AT THE DRIVING CLUBS.

Horsemen Out in Fore at Fleetwood and Parkway.

Stimulated by the knowledge that light-harness sport is no longer under the frown of the law, local patrons of trotting were out in full force yesterday. Both in this city and Brooklyn members of the driving clubs at Morrisania and Gravesend were early astir. "Old Fleetwood," as it has long been called, is to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary next Saturday, and the Executive Committee has sent out the invitations printed with silver ink.

The card for the opening of the season was arranged some time ago and has not been changed. It contains a novelty for this city, in the shape of a 2:35 for pacers to road wagon, and there is also a 2:50 class for trotters to the same style of hitch. In both events the horses must be owned and driven by members, the conditions calling for mile heats, or best two in three. As there is some doubt as to a sufficient number of lateral-gaited steppers being available for the 2:35 pace, another class will be substituted for it in case it fails to fill. The professionals have their first chance of the year in the 2:25 trot, in harness, for a purse of $250. Entries to these three contests close on Thursday.

Other matters of business will be considered at the regular monthly meeting of the Driving Club, which will be held this evening at the Secretary's new office in the American Horse Exchange. It is understood that Treasurer Mason has already received some $20,000 from payments to the nine purses which closed last February with a record breaking patronage from turfmen in all parts of the country. The fourth installment is due on Thursday, and by the time the returns are in for May, there is sure to be a substantial surplus on hand after the full amount offered is accounted for. This will be help to make up the loss that will be sustained by the prohibition of revenue from betting privileges.

While the weather did not keep the enthusiasts away from Fleetwood yesterday, it interfered with the dress parade that generally opens the week. The exhibitions of speed were few in number, and the fastest mile was finished by A. L. Kerker, who drove his pacer, Roslyn, a mile in 2:31. Fred Gerken, who came up with his pair of steady-going trotters, Stoneridge and Little Sport, turned them over to Aaron Fowler. The professional only asked the geldings to go a quarter, which they covered in 0:36¾. No fast miles were done by the resident trainers last week, but John Kelly gave Dudley Olcott a half in 1:09¼, and worked Clochette a quarter in 0:35. The latter is a mare that has not started since 1893, as she was under suspicion of being a "ringer" the year before as Lady Passmore. James Butler, who purchased Clochette at auction about twelve months ago, has squared the matter by paying back the winnings, and the fee for the change of name. Kelly likes the mare, and thinks she ought to be good in her class, her record being 2:17¼.

Among the visitors at Fleetwood were J. W. Daly, who has a large stock farm at Mount Kisco, and A. J. Welch, the "Riley Grannan" of the trotting turf. Isaac Woodruff, one of the oldest drivers still in active service, ran over from Jerome Park, where he is handling about twenty well-bred youngsters. F. T. Steinway drove from the city with his favorite pair, Digma and Addie S. A day or two previously John Daly worked the latter in 2:31½, and Digma did a mile in 2:32.

The members of the Parkway Driving Club, in Brooklyn, are no less jubilant than their brethren on this side of the big bride over the prospects for harness racing in the metropolitan district this season. It had at first been arranged to have the annual opening on the 11th, but, learning that the Driving Club of New-York had also fixed on that date, the Brooklyn horsemen at once decided to put off their programme for a week. Frank D. Creamer, President, and William Batterman, Vice President, of the Parkway Club, were at the track yesterday forenoon, along with John F. Cornell, E. J. O'Flyn, Van Matta Stillwell, C. H. Moller, James Gormley, F. G. Lemmermann, Jr., and Frank C. Joslin, who are members of the Executive Committee. The card for the opening has not yet been prepared, but it will be made up this week. Among the probable events is a sweepstakes of $50 each, in which such cracks as Green B., Sidney Smith, William G., Jube, and Jenny D. are likely to compete. Mr. Creamer said he had been asked to name the day and track for a match between two trotters, owned by Chris. Meyer and a friend of his named Cunningham, for $100 a side, and he would add this to the rest of the programme for Saturday week.

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Several Crews to Work for Regattas to be Held Next Month.

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President—James Breath; Vice President—G. E. Lewis; Secretary—Fred L. Wood; Treasurer—J. G. Schmelzel; Captain—W. T. Wilcox; Lieutenant—T. M. Lowden; Board of Managers—R. H. Pelton, C. B. Titus, G. W. Seaman, D. B. Brigham, Jr.

The Nereus Club is one of the most prosperous organizations of its kind, and has a large membership. The pretty boathouse, which has been occupied by the club some years under a lease, has been purchased, and a considerable sum of money will be expended improving the interior of the building. A large new float is also to be constructed and placed in the creek in front of the boathouse. The club will go into commission Saturday, May 18. The annual opening diner is to be held at Garrison's Hotel, Bayside, on that date. As soon as the club goes into commission, a crew will begin active training for the regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association, which is to be held in Flushing Bay June 21.

The Flushing Boat Club already has a crew selected, and will be out for practice in a day or two. The Seawanhakas will also train at Flushing this season, and will send a crew here as soon as quarters are prepared for them.

CYCLERS OUT IN FORCE

Many Riders on the New-York and Brooklyn Boulevards.

CLUB RUNS IN JERSEY WELL ATTENDED

New-York Athletic Club Riders Want More Room—Well-Known Bicyclists on the Ocean Pathway.

With the possible exception of Easter Sunday, there has been no such parade of wheelmen on the Boulevard and Riverside Drive as yesterday. All sorts, conditions, and colors of men, women, and children were out on their wheels, and the machines were as varied in types and styles as were the riders. The sidewalks on either side of the Boulevard were thronged with pedestrians, who thoroughly enjoyed the show, and kept up a running fire of comments on the dress and manner of riding of the different persons who were in the parade. It was very like the old days when crowds used to assemble for the sake of commenting on the appearance and methods of the drivers who had their fancy teams out "on the road" on Sundays. But nowadays the rider and the horseman have to take a back seat in the estimation of the crowds of pedestrians.

Up on the Riverside Drive the crowds that were out to see the parade found the grass plots which line the beautiful drive good resting places from which to review the procession. As on the Boulevard and in Central Park, where another throng watched the thousands of wheelmen, the interest centred in the ladies and the costumes they wore. These varied from an uncommonly short walking costume, with full skirts, through all the freaks in divided skirts and bloomers, to the woman who was practically rigged in tights to the waist, and completed her costume with shirt, four-in-hand tie, piccadilly collar, alpine hat, and a jacket with long skirts, very like a man's Prince Albert coat, which served to accentuate rather than hide the trouser-like garments which clothed her limbs.

The parade began shortly after sunrise, for long before people in general had finished their night's sleep a party of about fifty enthusiastic wheelmen left the Grand Circle for East Ninety-ninth Street, where they were to take the special ferryboat for the run to Patchogue, L. I., with the Century Wheelmen. But little later parties left the same general rendezvous for runs up the Hudson, over into the Connecticut line, and for various points in New-Jersey.

Before 8 o'clock there was not a bicycle left in the big Bidwell-Tinkham establishment that could be rented, and the same condition of affairs prevailed at all the riding academies in the vicinity. Hundreds of men who wished for a ride found it impossible to secure a cycle and had to abandon the day's recreation. The obvious moral of this is that if one wishes to ride a wheel on Sundays he must either buy one, which is the best thing to do, or engage his wheel several days in advance.

From the cycle house of the New-York Athletic Club yesterday a number of parties started for a long run countryward in the early morning. A half dozen sturdy members who were first away had a trip to Connecticut in view. Later, a party of about twenty-five went to Rosyln, L. I., and ten others left at about the same time for a run to Caldwell, N. J. During the day about thirty members made the trip to the club's country home at Travers Island. If the logbook of the club is correctly kept, it will to-day tell the story of the complete wreck of two machines, and how the surviving members of the party turned up at the clubhouse, each one bringing back with him a wheel, a frame, or some other portion of the wreck. Who the victims of the wrecks were the logbook may show, but the public prints will not, as the members decline to give the names of their unfortunate clubmates.

So popular has wheeling become in the New-York Athletic Club that every portion of the house on Sixtieth Street allotted to the storage of cycles has been pre-empted, and 300 wheels are regularly stored there. The quarters are so crowded, however, that the members of the club are talking of securing new quarters near the clubhouse. The idea is, if possible, to lease the adjoining building and cut a passage way through, so that club members can more easily reach the club stables than they can at present.

Among the club runs yesterday was one by the Riverside Wheelmen to Tarrytown, about thirty being in the party. The same number of members of the Greenwich Wheelmen had a run to New-Dorp, S. I. Quite a party of the Harlem Wheelmen made the run to Boonton, N. J. A number of ladies and gentlemen, members of the Excelsior Club, made a run into Westchester County, and the run to Coney Island was undertaken by parties from several of the local clubs.

As a result of the unusually large number of wheelmen out for the day, some of them none too expert in the management of a wheel, the managers of the riding academies and club men report a greater number of accidents to riders and wheels than they have heard of before this year. Fortuntately, no serious accidents to riders were reported, bruises, scratches, and torn uniforms and costumes being the extent of the damage.

Brooklyn cyclists were out in force yesterday, and the cycle path to Coney Island was crowded all day, so much so that at times it was really dangerous. Two accidents occurred, but no one was badly hurt, although wheels suffered somewhat. Almost every club of any prominence was represented on the path, while a party of Yorkville Wheelmen, numbering about forty members, came over from New-York and went to Coney Island.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen, under "Bob" Smith, went to Passaic Falls, about fifteen members participating. On the run were Capt. "Bob" Smith, Thomas Christie, Herbert Eckerson, Charles Tripcan, E. Liesgang, C. Dennison, Walter Wyeth, Lynn Shanks, Robert Stillson, Fred Royce, William Nash, and Albert Raymond. The Long Island Wheelmen ran out to College Point, while the Kings County Wheelmen scorchers went to Freeport, as did the Concord Cycle Club. The Paramount Wheelmen journeyed to Far Rockaway, and the Nassau Wheelmen to Bottenville, S. I. The Lenox Athletic Club took dinner at Stillwell's, on Gravesend Bay, and the Williamsburg Wheelmen traveled to Rockville Centre.

Among the many riders on the road yesterday were: Kings County Wheelmen—George Needham, Charles T. Earle, C. J. Roehr, Fred Hawley, W. B. Stillwell, W. H. Kay, W. E. Benn, Al Sharpe, T. P. Graham, A. R. Bonsum, J. A. Picard, Harry Peters, J. T. Beckwith, Walter Graham, F. R. Blauvelt, L. W. Beasley, F. G. Hedge, D. McLean, "Mont" Paige, F. Wingate, I. Foster, F. G. McDonald, David Morehouse, T. J. Phillips.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Harry Gray, John Thompson, F. S. Tongue, J. C. Van Doran, E. Williams, George Reilly, F. R. Reign, L. A. Richards, F. A. Ward, E. N. Walker, C. M. Shadbolt, George C. Stebbins, W. A. Seely, W. J. Miller, T. J. Nerton, C. W. Hinchley, T. Hopkins, H. L. Hall, J. S. Hudson, A. C. Leech, W. J. McCahill, W. J. Lewis, George H. Hobby, H. M. Hobby, W. H. Lane, R. L. Kintz, G. Gardner, C. A. Angell, Charles Balmans, George B. Cook, F. Allart, J. F. Baum, W. E. Fuller, G. W. Blanchard, W. E. Edgerly, O. M. Edgerly, and C. B. Austin.

Concord Cycle Club—Capt. F. J. Miller, C. Miller, W. A. Singer, G. Zimmerman, T. O'Grady, M. Conrad, P. Francisco, M. Mohrmann, F. Miller, H. C. Miller, F. M. Clarke, J. M. Landau, C. Palmter, E. Feidler, G. Scharfenburg, M. Kabish, J. Kinnehan, and G. Connolly.

Pequod Wheelmen—Capt. W. B. Mulford, O. R. Yarrington, Herman Schoen, W. T. Richardson, A. M. Paige, Charles Daniels, Harvey Mallon, Alexander Scott, W. L. Vanderville, W. M. Rose, J. A. Butler, H. C. Roberts, J. C. Eckhart, W. J. Butler, Jr., H. T. Quortrup, and J. R. Shepherd.

Amphion Wheelmen—Capt. Julius Lauk, Charles Fritz, Alexander Agar, Frank Hunt, Henry Berman, Albert Scott, Frank Rollins, August Mung, and J. Louisville.

Liberty Wheelmen.—Clemens Weiss, L. Chase, "Sammy" Broeck, R. L. Taylor, Frank White, C. P. Shepherd, Benjamin Greene, Edward Dickinson, Charles Wren, Horace Smith, D. A. Samuels, William Bell, Louis Krouse, Ralph Jarrold, James Bennett, W. H. Randall, L. S. Barrett, John Warner.

Lenox Athletic Club.—Capt. Charles Bedell, Albert Purser, "Mont" Wengenroth, Ralph Killmer, George Boymaster, Herbert Spike, William Teller, H. L. Bennett, Jack Heath, and Alfred Reeves.

Long Island Wheelmen.—C. F. Silkworth, C. G. Raynor, R. N. Chichester, H. Bell, Fred Halstead, Fred Yail, W. A. Boyle.

Cyclone Cycle Club.—M. C. Tatton, H. Behman, J. Valentine, L. Knight, J. Koelbel, A. H. Wilcox, J. S. Quinlin, E. S. Watkins, C. A. Kornder, H. Behman.

Western District Wheelmen.—M. F. Stavenhagen, D. F. Murphy, P. J. Dunphy, R. Thomas, Thomas Hamilton, A. Callahan, and T. F. Cleary.

Nassau Wheelmen.—Capt. J. J. Strassel, full intention of sailing the course, a suitable second prize will be provided.

The New-York Yacht Club rules will govern, except in the race of the thirty-four raters, in which the Larchmont Yacht Club rules, provided for this special class, will govern. Yacht owners must be prepared to furnish a certificate of measurement from the measurers of their respective clubs. Sailing instructions, with charts, will be furnished by the committee. Entries in writing will be received until 9 P. M. of the day immediately preceding the race.

Yachts of the following clubs are hereby invited to contest for the prizes above mentioned: American, Atlantic, Boston, Brooklyn, Massachusetts Corinthian, Corinthian of New-York, Corinthian of Philadelphia, Dorchester, Eastern, Harvard, Hull Corinthian, Larchmont, Massachusetts, New-Bedford, New-Haven, Yale Corinthian, New-Rochelle, Providence Corinthian, Rhode Island, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Shelter Island, South Boston, Stamford, and New-York. All communications in reference to this regatta should be addressed to the Regatta Committee, the Pequot Casino, New-London, Conn.

Valkyrie Big and Powerful.

"Valkyrie is now something like a ship," says The Yachting World of April 26. "She is planked and is getting decked, and even in her present rough condition looks bonnie, big, and powerful. Rising from the keel, she suddenly broadens out, and, looked at from the keel, her top sides resemble a goodly counter. End on, however, she is graceful, which will be more pronounced in another month."

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 5.—Passed West—Steam yacht Oneida, Commodore E. C. Benedict; rater Pyxie, Mr. Fields.

Passed East.—Steam yacht Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; sloop yacht Wacondah, Henry Doerscher.

The forty-footer Ventura, William Williams, from Larchmont, came to anchor here. Also sloop yacht Iola.

SPEED AT THE DRIVING CLUBS.

Horsemen Out in Fore at Fleetwood and Parkway.

Stimulated by the knowledge that light-harness sport is no longer under the frown of the law, local patrons of trotting were out in full force yesterday. Both in this city and Brooklyn members of the driving clubs at Morrisania and Gravesend were early astir. "Old Fleetwood," as it has long been called, is to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary next Saturday, and the Executive Committee has sent out the invitations printed with silver ink.

The card for the opening of the season was arranged some time ago and has not been changed. It contains a novelty for this city, in the shape of a 2:35 for pacers to road wagon, and there is also a 2:50 class for trotters to the same style of hitch. In both events the horses must be owned and driven by members, the conditions calling for mile heats, or best two in three. As there is some doubt as to a sufficient number of lateral-gaited steppers being available for the 2:35 pace, another class will be substituted for it in case it fails to fill. The professionals have their first chance of the year in the 2:25 trot, in harness, for a purse of $250. Entries to these three contests close on Thursday.

Other matters of business will be considered at the regular monthly meeting of the Driving Club, which will be held this evening at the Secretary's new office in the American Horse Exchange. It is understood that Treasurer Mason has already received some $20,000 from payments to the nine purses which closed last February with a record breaking patronage from turfmen in all parts of the country. The fourth installment is due on Thursday, and by the time the returns are in for May, there is sure to be a substantial surplus on hand after the full amount offered is accounted for. This will be help to make up the loss that will be sustained by the prohibition of revenue from betting privileges.

While the weather did not keep the enthusiasts away from Fleetwood yesterday, it interfered with the dress parade that generally opens the week. The exhibitions of speed were few in number, and the fastest mile was finished by A. L. Kerker, who drove his pacer, Roslyn, a mile in 2:31. Fred Gerken, who came up with his pair of steady-going trotters, Stoneridge and Little Sport, turned them over to Aaron Fowler. The professional only asked the geldings to go a quarter, which they covered in 0:36¾. No fast miles were done by the resident trainers last week, but John Kelly gave Dudley Olcott a half in 1:09¼, and worked Clochette a quarter in 0:35. The latter is a mare that has not started since 1893, as she was under suspicion of being a "ringer" the year before as Lady Passmore. James Butler, who purchased Clochette at auction about twelve months ago, has squared the matter by paying back the winnings, and the fee for the change of name. Kelly likes the mare, and thinks she ought to be good in her class, her record being 2:17¼.

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Horses, Carriages, &c.

A Record Breaker.

400 HORSES

AT

I. H. DAHLMAN'S

Auction, Sale, and Commission Stables,

205 TO 227 EAST 24TH ST.,

Between 2d and 3d Avs.,

New-York.

To-day, Monday, my grand inauguration day surpassed! The horses to be offered are without doubt a selection never before equaled in quality and quantity. I have had great selections and record-breaking days, but never before have I had such a grand selection to offer. Heavy draught horses weighing from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds. An extraordinary lot from the best draught horse-producing States in America. Express, delivery, and general-purpose horses of a class never before offered in such large quantities; a variety to suit everybody. Any one in need of a general-utility horse for any purpose, family driving horses, coach teams, can find them here. Trotters, pacers, saddle horses, cobs, &c., up to the standard of high grade, suitable for all. Realizing that now is the season to sell, and that it requires a large number of horses to supply the demand, I have doubled my force by adding a number of new consignors to my regular list. Each and every consignor is an expert in his class. The combined force has succeeded in getting together a lot of horses I feel proud of, and which the most critical judges can call and see. The horses are of a class that sell themselves. You have only to call and look them over, and you cannot help but buy. Every horse sold on 48 hours' trial or money refunded.

SPECIAL.

On sale a carload of highest grade coach horses and cobs from Messrs. Davenport & Curtis, Grass Lake, Mich.

I. H. DAHLMAN,

Auctioneer.

Theodore Totten, Robert Snyder, Robert Somers, W. H. Ross, R. B. Harris, Wilson Smith, W. P. Seward, Otto Gewehr, George Tilt, A. L. Baker, L. I. Van Valkenburg, Joseph Gallagher, John Kalb, M. Shannon, James Brennen, E. J. Hanford, Philip Richards, Harry Water, George W. Lawson, William Blackburn, Harry Griffin, and Henry Schell.

CYCLE LEADERS TO MEET.

League and Board of Trade Officers to Confer.

There will be an informal conference this afternoon between the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen and the Cycle Board of Trade at the office of the latter in the Vanderbilt Building to consider matters of mutual interest looking to the advancement of cycling. It has for a long time been the opinion of the leaders of both associations that cycling could be advanced by establishing a closer relationship between the two organizations, and this is the first move in that direction. Correspondence has been passing between A. C. Willson, President of the League of American Wheelmen, and A. G. Spalding, President of the Cycle Board of Trade, both of whom are firm believers in the wisdom of each association working in harmony, and to better understand the situation and get an exchange of views on the different subjects in which both are vitally interested this preliminary meeting has been arranged.

The League of American Wheelmen will be represented by President Willison, George A. Perkins, First Vice President; A. C. Morrison, Second Vice President, and G. D. Gideon, Chairman Racing Board, while the Cycle Board of Trade will be represented by President A. G. Spalding, R. Philip Gormully, George Pope, R. Lindsay Coleman, Joseph McKee, M. F. Wilson, and Howard E. Raymond.

A. G. Spalding arrived in New-York yesterday, and when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening said in substance that this meeting had been in contemplation for some time, and that he had had considerable correspondence with Mr. Willison on the advisability of the two associations working in unison on various matters that could properly be brought before such a meeting. While Mr. Spalding hesitated about discussing in advance the various subjects that will probably come before this conference, yet he is strongly of the opinion that by an interchange of views of those prominently identified with the sport, both as wheelmen and as manufacturers, good results must follow.

Legislation in regard to good roads will be one of the main objects of an interchange of views. Recovery of stolen bicycles, in which both the riders as well as the manufacturers are vitally interested, will also be discussed, and no doubt the racing problem will receive its share of attention. While it is not the wish or intention of the Board of Trade to interfere in any way with the League of American Wheelmen in the management or plans of racing, yet if the League of American Wheelmen wish it, Mr. Spalding thinks the general sentiment of the board is such that they would be glad to cooperate and assist the League of American Wheelmen in any way it may seem advisable. In this connection the report of the Racing Committee of the Board of Trade is very important, looking to the regulation of Class B men and mutual agreements proposed between the Board of Trade and the League of American Wheelmen.

Mr. Spalding finally remarked: "After we have had an interchange of views at our meeting to-morrow I think all hands will have a better idea of what can be accomplished by the two associations working together on the various problems that naturally affect cycling."

CENTURY WHEELMEN'S RUN.

Two Hundred and Fifty Riders Made the Trip to Patchogue.

The Century

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe desires to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, from 2 to 3 o'clock, at 14 East 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By good, smart girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; prefers chambermaid; assist in waiting; good reference. M. W., 852 East 42d St., Herbert's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Swedish; to go into the country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 6 East 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl; willing to help waitress; personal city reference. M. M., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid in a private family; has best of city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 141 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work. Can be seen at present employer's, 839 Madison Av., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermand, and will assist with other work; good city references. Call, Monday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By French girl as chambermaid or waitress in American family; good city reference. Aressy, 118 Macdougal St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; assist with other work; city references; go to the country with family. Call, 11 to 1, 5 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, respectable girl, lately landed; has English references. Call, Monday, at 209 East 39th St., first floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and plain laundress; city or country; good reference. 590 3d Av.; ring Gaffeney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; good reference; present employer can be seen. 960 Park Av. Mrs. Curties.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; can be seen at present employer's; no objection to country. 40 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place chambermaid; reliable and obliging; willing to assist with waiting. Call, Tuesday, between 9 and 11, present employer's, 46 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call, from 10 to 4, at 118 East 37th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; willing and obliging; best city reference; last employers, 111 West 53d St., Reilly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress; country preferred; good references. Em. G., 564 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 876 6th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; either in the city or country; can be seen, for two days, at her present place. 352 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to obtain a place for her chambermaid. Call or address present employer, 46 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; very best city references. J. M., 385 2d Av., near 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; best city reference. Care of Mrs. Reilly, 405 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. 7 East 48th St.; basement.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl in private family as chambermaid and waitress or laundress. 1974 Park Av., near 133d St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant as chambermaid and do plain sewing; in small private family; city reference. 915 6th Av., second flat.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a French girl as chambermaid or nurse in private family; good city references. Reinert, 144 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent young girl, 210 West 72d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By French girl in private family; good city reference. Reinert, 144 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in nice private family; country preferred. 206 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl. Can be seen from 10 to 1 on Monday, present employer's, 73 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or MAID and Seamstress.—Four years' best city references. 124 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid in private family; country preferred; city reference. 526 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough chambermaid in private family; assist with sewing; good city reference. F., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young English girl; city or country; city reference. M. B., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and help with washing or assist with children; good reference. 698 10th Av.; Dolgan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting. Call at present employer's, 48 East 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; four years' best city reference. 124 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or light housework. 607 3d Av.; fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country for Summer. 410 West 56th St. Finn.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl, or attend invalid lady; best city reference. 214 East 28th St., first floor.

Companions.

COOK.—Lady desires to procure situation for good family cook; no washing; cook can be seen all day Monday; lady at home between 12 and 4. 273 Lexington Av., corner of 36th St.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By highly educated North German; thorough pianist; teaches music, English, and German. Fraulein, 850 Madison Av.

COMPANION.—By girl as companion for lady; best references. J. C., 13 West 100th St., third bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a good plain cook, Protestant, in a small private family; well recommended. Can be seen at present employer's, 19 East 45th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12.

COOK.—By a respectable person as excellent cook; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference from last and former places. Cook, 159 East 47th St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid; to go with family to the country; city reference. 868 Sixth Av.; fifth bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook; understands meat and pastry; makes excellent soup and desserts; city reference from last place. 131 West 51st St.

COOK, &c.—Understands all kinds of private family cooking and assist in washing; willing to go to the country; personal reference. H. L., 159 East 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small American family; would like to go to the country. 252 1st Av.; bakery.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; no objection to country. Present employer's, 40 West 50th St.

COOK.—A lady would like to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 5 East 53d St.

COOK.—By first-class Japanese cook in first-class private family, or Summer place where second man is kept. A. H., 106 West 42d St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Together in private family only; best reference; colored. 258 West 53d St.

COOK.—By young girl as good family cook; country preferred; good city references. 143 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a good family cook and assist with washing; best city references. 308 West 49th St., Binn's bell.

COOK.—English; first-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; lady seen. E. G., 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By capable Japanese as very good cook in private house; best references. B. M., Box 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman in a small private family; good reference; city or country. 463 West 46th St., two flights.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; three years' city references. 137 West 47th St.

COOK.—Competent; by a young woman in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 159 West 53d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a capable girl as cook or laundress in private family; best references. 144 West 55th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to obtain a place for an excellent cook; will be at liberty first part of June or sooner if necessary. 210 West 72d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a small family; good references. Call, for two days, at 105 East 53d St.

COOK.—By Swede; highest city references; take full charge; wages, $45. S. J., care of Mrs. Swanson, 230 East 45th St.

COOK.—By first-class, thoroughly competent cook; Protestant; several years' best references. Cook, 416 West 47th St.; Butler's bell.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as plain cook; best city references. 422 West 47th St.; Evans's bell.

COOK.—By young girl of neat appearance, well recommended, as cook in small private family; city or country. Cook, 460 West 57th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; last employer can be seen; best city reference. L. A., care Mrs. Henry, 51 East 83d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman, understanding marketing; also care of milk and butter; city or country; good city reference. 145 East 82d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; three years' city reference from last employer. 213 East 40th St.; Doyle's bell.

COOK.—Very competent; in private family; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.; No. 1 bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an A1 Swedish cook; competent in all her duties; serves meals with promptness and with best excellent sauces; fine baker; exquisite entrées; deserts; three years' reference; last employer. Matilda, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; one year and a half's best city references from last employer; all soups, entrées, meats, game, pastry, creams, and all kinds of ices. C. K., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of American cooking; desserts, jellies, and ice cream; best city reference from last employer; lady can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell, west.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook; excellent baker; would assist in small private family; best reference. 288 9th Av., one flight; no cards.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as cook and excellent laundress; small private family; city or country; no flats; reference. 425 West 35th St. O'Keeffe.

COOK.—By a clean, reliable Scotch Protestant woman to do the cooking and washing of small private family; city or country; city reference. 152 7th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class young woman; French and English cooking; best New-York and Newport references; willing and obliging; day or week. Present employer's, 32 East 31st St.

COOK, &c.—By good cook, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; city reference. 306 West 15th St.; basement. No cards.

COOK.—By a steady, good cook in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 39 West 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young Protestant woman as good cook and laundress. 200 West 25th St.; ring once.

COOK.—First-class; best of references; understands all kinds of luncheon and dinner parties. 313 East 55th St., Mrs. Seehane.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; day, week, or month; best city reference; city or country. 111 West 53d St., Callahan's bell; no cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to work by day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city references; last employer seen if desired. Mary Allen, 145 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; is good washer and ironer; also housecleaner; good city reference. 446 3d Av., first floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day washing, ironing; excellent cleaner; best city reference. 345 East 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a steady woman, to do washing at her home. Mrs. Smith, 244 West 19th St., top bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By Frenchwoman; highly recommended; by the day; private families; would like few more customers; elegant style; perfect fitter; terms moderate. Mme. Miriam, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS, OR WILL sew after or with dressmaker in families; middle-aged; competent, neat, and quick; 85 cents per day. Smith, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Summer toilets, fancy waist, organdie gowns; very moderate price; short notice. Thibaud, 74 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker by the day; has very best references. Dressmaker, 821 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class work; suit from $8 up; will fit at residence; first-class references. Mme. Daillet, 251 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good fitter; desires few more customers by the day; terms reasonable. M. K., Box 202 Times.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—One dollar per day; or at home; terms low. Grant, 200 West 132d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; at home or out; dresses made, $10 up, or $3 per day. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young girl, to live with family in the country for the Summer as companion, or to teach children German, French, English some hours daily for board only; highest references. B. Y., 403 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By French young lady to go to country as governess for children; can teach music to beginners; best city references. Mademoiselle, 453 East 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—German; French piano; best city references. Care of Mrs. Rozsa, 118 East 75th St.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian, with excellent references. H. C., Box 881 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess; knows French; good seamstress; best city references. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young American girl as nursery governess or maid to lady. Marion Brown, 145 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young French lady in private family. D. C., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young English Protestant girl in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St., first floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to do general housework; good washer and ironer; reference. 148 East 46th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, for general housework; willing and obliging. House, 159 East 47th St.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERWORK.—By North German girl; best city references. 988 2d Av., 52d St.; second bell. No cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her competent kitchenmaid. Call or address 422 Madison Av., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 5.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid; has good city reference. 232 East 54th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; first-class city references. Address, by letter, Lady's Maid, 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; thoroughly understands the duties of maid; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen; best city references. S. A., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good traveler and packer; has traveled abroad; excellent references from old American families; present employer can be seen. C. O., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; understands dressmaking; excellent references. Can be seen at present employer's, 35 West 49th St., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID.—By a well-educated lady's maid; attentive in sickness; good packer and understands dressmaking. N. J. J., 87 6th Av., Newark.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; first-class seamstress, dressmaker; good hairdresser; no objection to travel; city or country; best reference. Jeanne, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Canadian Protestant, as first-class lady's maid; capable and trustworthy; best references. Apply, by letter, to Rt. Bartholomew's Parish House, care Miss M. E. Clarke.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; competent; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. W. B. L., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; competent in all her duties; experienced hairdresser and traveler; excellent city reference from last employer. P. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; would like traveling; city references. Parisienne, Box 814 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. M. H., 257 West 42d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; understands dressmaking; excellent references. Can be seen at present employer's, between 12 and 3 o'clock, 35 West 49th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; North German; speaks French; good packer; to go to Europe; wages no object. M. J., 990 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisienne; dressmaker; good packer; obliging; like to travel; best city reference. M. V., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travel; speaks French and English; best city reference. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid with an American family to go to Europe. L. B. P., 18 East 34th St.

MAID.—By young girl; speaks French, German, and English; as maid to grown child; good sewer; good references. Marsh Brook, 75th St. and East River.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. E. M., 437 West 32d St., care of Saunders.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; five years' best references from present employer. H., 37 St. Marks Place; no callers.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By English Protestant as child's maid and seamstress; lately landed. Call, Monday, E. T., 1,281 Madison Av.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl to growing children; good seamstress; best city reference. A. B., 135 West 20th St.

MAID.—By Parisian; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; best city reference. C. H., Box 880 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—Four years' best city reference. 124 East 32d St.

MAID.—Lady wishes to find place for her maid. 169 Madison Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class city reference. 24 East 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl competent to assist in chamberwork, willing and obliging, with a family leaving city. Call at present employer's, 19 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a small private family; personal city references; four years with last employer. A. J., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as laundress by the day, week, or month; city or country; best references. 241 East 36th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman, Protestant, in a private family; has excellent city reference. Call, two days, at 437 West 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; young woman; best city reference; city or country, or would take care of a house. J. M., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; city reference; willing to go to country with the family; wages, $20. L. K., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress and chambermaid; three years' city references; lady going to Europe. B. G., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class city reference; city or country. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress in a private family; just disengaged; very best personal city reference from last employer. A., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best reference from former employer. D. Q., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family. Present employer, 16 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; no cards. 110 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; has excellent references. 222 East 71st St., ground floor.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city or country. 200 East 46th St., second bell.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, experienced Englishwoman; middle-aged; will take infant from birth; best city reference. 41 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By experienced French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of baby; understands bottle; or maid to children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references. Experienced, Box 295 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; understands all kinds of infants' food; three years' city reference from last employer. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 169 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for a nurse who has lived with her four years and whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, 9 to 11:30, at 92 Riverside Drive, between 81st and 82d Sts.

NURSE.—By a well-educated, refined Swiss French; speaks German and English; in good family; best references. K. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By experienced German person to take full charge of a child over three years; 5½ years' reference from last place. M. L., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her trustworthy French nurse. Call or address, 422 Madison Av., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 5.

NURSE.—By an experienced and competent infant's nurse; one that can take charge from birth; city or country; excellent reference. M. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; competent to take entire charge of baby or growing children; good seamstress; references. L. W., care Mrs. Schwinge, 866 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterelizing milk; full charge; highest city references. M. J. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By educated French Protestant middle-aged lady to take entire charge of baby; city references; good sewer. M., care of Mrs. Plamandon, 746 9th Av.

NURSE OR MAID.—By refined North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten to children from three years up; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By faithful, reliable woman as nurse to invalid or maid to an old lady; speaks German, French and English. 442 Washington Av., Brooklyn, present employer's.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; excellent reference, English. Box 327 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant young woman for baby or growing children; has the best of references. 1,016 3d Av.; ring once.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress or light chamberwork and sewing. Seamstress, 1,096 3d Av.

NURSE.—By young girl, newly arrived, as nurse and assist with other work. 228 East 47th St.; ring four times.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German-American seamstress in private family; understands all hand or machine sewing; practical help to lady in housekeeping; trustworthy attendant to elderly lady; verbal reference. K. M. M., 186 East 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking; can cut and fit; willing to wait on lady or assist with chamberwork; city reference; can be seen. J. M., 318 East 14th St.

SEAMSTRESS and UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets altered and made over; rugs mended; curtains made, and other work; first-class references. Upholstress, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable widow, at present employed, as seamstress; care of one or two children or invalid lady. Mrs. Kemsel, 753 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe would like to find a situation for her seamstress and chambermaid. Call on Monday, present employer's, 16 West 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; understands dressmaking and any kind of family sewing; sews with dressmaker in private families; best reference. Miss Ward, 210 East 29th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Lady going to Europe desires situation for French person as seamstress and do light chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, 20 West 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; understands waiting on ladies; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—COOK.—By a highly-recommended French couple; ages, 35 and 38; wife is first-class in all branches of cooking; husband as valet or useful man; ten years' highest references. Couple P., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; or would take parlormaid's place; six years' best city reference; present employer can be seen. Call, Monday, at 346 West 52d St.; ring four bells; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as good waitress; leaving on account of the family closing the house; best reference; present employer can be seen; no cards. K. M., Box 894 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress; to assist with chamberwork; private family; city or country; city reference. E. E., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by a young woman in a private family; three years' city reference from last employer. S. G., 319 East 31st St.; ring bell three.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in small private family; highly recommended from last employer. Call, two days, 523 West 48th St.; Newell's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a place for the Summer for an excellent waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend; will be at liberty June 10. 210 West 72d St.

WAITRESS.—By a reliable young woman as waitress and assist in chamberwork, in private family; best of personal reference. 220 East 31st St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Swedish girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city references. D. M., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress; takes butler's place; entire charge of dining room; best city reference; leaves on account of lady going to Europe. 200 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress in private family; first-class city references. Can be seen at 604 6th Av.; second floor.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take in ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; can do fluting; good laundress; dry in open air; best city reference. 417 West 56th St.; Mrs. McNay.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Few private customers at home or out. 26 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By experienced lady, in a large office preferred; can furnish first-class references. Stenographer, P. O. Box 1,000, New-York City.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Willing to assist with officework; good penman. Pehman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

TEACHER.—By young lady teacher; has been employed in best city schools; salary no object; city references. Rom 34, 38 Gramercy Park.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; in private family; leaves on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 379 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; 8 years' city reference; 4 years in last place; can be highly recommended. Steady, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class and thoroughly capable in all duties. William, 117 West 71st St., care of E. Freeland.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; leaving as family is going to Europe; lady can be seen. Hyland, 205 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By Swiss man, 26, as butler and valet; competent in his duties; good character and good references. W., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—French; in private family; first-class references. G. L., 132 West 57th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended butler; is an intelligent, trustworthy man; tall and of neat appearance; thoroughly competent in every respect; several years in one place; excellent references. Benzon, care of American District Telegraph Company, 987 Madison Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By competent Frechman as butler or valet in private family; single; thoroughly understand his duty; no objections to travel; first-class reference. G. C., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced French butler; well recommended as to ability, sobriety, and good character; leaving on account of family going abroad; can be disengaged any time. James, Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man first-class butler; highly recommended for care of silver; wife first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; both four years in last place; personal references. A. A., 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age, 38; is thoroughly competent and trustworthy; is a good valet; has excellent city reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. J. A. S., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; 39; sober; obliging; understands his duties; care of parlor floor; many years in the same place; personal references. A. R., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; city or country; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, for two days, from 10 to 11, 33 West 51st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Englishman as butler and valet; private family; city or country; of neat appearance; best city reference. J. P., 964 6th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—First-class; by competent Frenchman; take full charge of dining room; has three years' best reference from last employer. F., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—Man and wife, French, both competent in their duties; wife is equal to a chef; city or country; best city reference. P., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; 28 years; speaks English; two years from last place; first-class personal references. M. D., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young colored man; understands his business and the care of silver; good reference from present employer. 1 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By an English trained man, who understands the duties of a gentleman's house; satisfactory personal reference. T. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English; disengaged on account of family breaking up house; two and a half years' reference from last employer. R. I., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man who understands his business; will be well recommended by last employer; is a Protestant. L. O. L., 221 West 35th St., second bell.

BUTLER.—Scotch; competent man; single place; or where parlormaid is kept; city or country; good reference from last employer. G., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; ten years' city references; tall; age, 34; last employer can be seen. 377 4th Av., third floor.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Swede; city or country; years of experience; first-class references. P., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly trained Englishman; unquestionable references; present employer can be seen. 20 West 57th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young German; city or country. Butler, 244 West 32d St., second floor.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; single; good references; city or country. R. G., 980 6th Av., tailor store.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; wife good cook, laundress; strictly temperate, steady, reliable man, who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in the very best order; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up; both will be highly recommended. M. B., 203 East 37th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; single man; in private family; is a good, safe, stylish driver; trustworthy and reliable; the very best of city reference; no objection to the country. Byrns, 100 West 53d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By an experienced single man; capable to take entire charge of any gentleman's stable; is an expert horseman; stylish and careful driver; neat and particular in every way; city or country; first-class city reference from last employer. Burns, 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced single man; capable to take entire charge of any gentleman's stable; disengaged by gentleman breaking up his establishment; highest personal city references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. J. P., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Excellent experience with horses; stylish driver; twelve years' city and Brooklyn references; German; age, 35; single; strictly sober and reliable; neat worker; highly recommended; last party seen in city. Coachman, 230 West 51st St., stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' reference; last employer can be seen; city or country; strictly temperate. J. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; age, 36; married; no family; understands his business in every particular; sixteen years' highest reference from two families. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; no family; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, &c.; eight years' references from last employer; leaves on account of employer going to Europe. 75 West 49th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; two years' city reference from last employer. A. R., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; has years of experience; can take care of gentleman's place if required; is sober, honest, and reliable; has best of reference, Anderson, care of Alven Beveridge, 48 Wall St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a situation for his coachman June 1; can recommend him in every respect; stylish and careful driver; sober and trustworthy. Coachman, 70 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; over eleven years' first-class personal reference; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 120 East 63d St.

COACHMAN.—American; thoroughly understands care and management of gentleman's country place; thoroughly understands care of horses; careful driver; temperate; honest; best of reference. Onward, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Colored; married; thoroughly understands the care of fine carriages, harness, road and saddle horses; sober, willing, and obliging; ten years' city references; careful driver; country preferred. A. F., 224 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 35; sober, reliable man; understands thoroughly care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; experienced city driver; good appearance; first-class reference. J. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure a position for her coachman; single; understands care of horses and fine carriages; good driver, and obliging. W. P., Mineola Stables, 84th St., Boulevard.

COACHMAN.—Married; gentleman giving up horse wishes to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as being thoroughly competent in every respect. C. B. Davison, 45 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; long experience; sober, reliable; careful driver; best city reference; highly recommended by last employer; willing and useful; city or country. D., 124 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; understands his business thoroughly; first-class personal city references. E. Beck, 143 West 27th St.

COACHMAN and GENERAL USEFUL MAN.—By a single man; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; nine years' best references. J. T., Box 205 Times.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman; competent, willing, and obliging; city or country. Present employer's, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class reference in every respect; highest personal references from best families in city; city or country. G. T., Box 880 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede; experienced in driving and riding; can milk; understands gardening; A1 reference; country place preferred. L. Lundgren, 196 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; good reference from last employer, who can be seen. Coachman, 50 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; eight years' from former and five years' references from last employer; no bad habits; city or country. Peater, 1,777 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a married man; understands his business thoroughly; good references. F. J., 21 Hartley St., Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By colored man; married; no family; understands care of fine carriages and horses, &c.; 14 years' city references. A. W., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a neat, sober, competent young man; highest personal reference; moderate wages; country preferred. Laurence, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; 29; married; no children; first-class rider and driver; present and last employer can be seen; country preferred. Dooley, 213 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all respects; city or country; willing and obliging; nine years' city reference; last employer can be seen. Quinn, 244 East 80th St.

COACHMAN.—English trained; is a good driver and groom; left on account of death; willing and obliging. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman in private family; city or country; good city reference. 485 Park Av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—I would like to secure a position for my coachman, (single,) whom I can highly recommend. Private residence, 5 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Swede; 28; strictly temperate; best reference; willing and obliging; city or country. J. N., 400 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Single; experienced; well recommended; country preferred. Steady, 587 3d Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Single; in country; sober and reliable; good references. W. H., Box 302 Times.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; 8 and 10 years' best city references. J. W., 206 West 77th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; in the country; best of reference. Walsh, 7 East 58th St., Riding Club.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Repartee.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Now, what do you want?" asked the sharp-featured woman.

"I called to see if I couldn't sell you some bakin' powder," said the seedy gentleman.

"Well, you can't sell no bakin' powder here, an' I ain't got no time to waste on peddlers, anyway."

"Come to think of it, Ma'am," said the seedy gentleman, as he fastened his valise, "I wouldn't keer to sell you no powder. This here little dinky kitchen of yours is so low in the ceilin' that the bread wouldn't have no chance to rise."

The Best Customers.

From The New-York Weekly.

Fashionable Tailor—Go front at once. Two young clerks there after suits.

New Man (whispering)—I'm waiting on a millionaire.

"Leave him, and attend to the clerks. These millionaires don't buy new clothes once in five years. A clerk is good for a fresh suit every three months."

In Doubt.

From The Somerville Journal.

Wiggles—Where are you going to take your family this Summer?

Waggles—Well, I haven't decided yet whether we will spend a fortnight at one of the fashionable hotels or take the same amount of money and buy a New-Hampshire farm.

The Perplexed Cat.

From Brooklyn Life.

"I wonder," mused the family cat, after carefully inspecting the new mouse trap, "if that is intended as a labor-saving device for my benefit, or if I'm in danger of losing my situation?"

Through Without Change.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Talk of rapid transit! We know a man who went to Europe and came back the same Day.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM—COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; in private family; man as coachman and groom or usefulman, wife as cook or laundress; two years' reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging around g

Whipcord-livery single-breasted sack suit, brown, light tan, Oxford, $22; with breeches and leggins instead of trousers, $33.

We could hardly make enough of 'em last year; and yet we had only one color, the price was twenty-five dollars, the cloth was not so good, and the suit not so right as it is now. We have a lot now; we shan't keep anybody waiting as we had to last year.

Send for our book, samples, and measure-blank.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

WAS CLEERE MURDERED

Missing Erie Railway Clerk's Body Found in North River.

LAST SEEN WITH TWO ROUGH MEN

Watch and Money Gone—Bruises on His Head—He Had Not Been Seen Since Late on the Night of March 20.

The body of William J. Cleere, the receiving clerk at the New-York ferryhouse of the Erie Railroad, who had been missing since March 20, was found floating in the North River just under the ferry slip at noon yesterday by Policeman John Culhane of the steamboat squad.

The body had evidently been in the water a long time, but, for all that, the head and shoulders still showed unmistakable marks of violence, and as the gold watch and chain and $20 in bills Cleere had in his possession when he disappeared were missing his friends emphatically assert that he was murdered.

Cleere was fifty-three year old. He had five children, three of whom are married. He lived with the two others, sons, after the death of his wife, seventeen years ago. The two sons and their father had rooms in the flat house 857 Broome Street, all three going out daily to work. Cleere was a sober, industrious man who rarely drank, and therefore when he suddenly and mysteriously disappeared March 20 his friends feared that he had met with foul play.

He left home as usual on that day, and put in the whole of his working time at the Erie ferryhouse, as he had done every day for the last fifteen years. As soon as his work was over, at 6 P. M., he left the ferryhouse, and, in company with a fellow-clerk named Cox, walked up Duane Street to the corner of Franklin and Greenwich Streets. Cleere had received some money, and had over $20 in his possession, besides his gold watch and chain.

He and his companion parted at the foot of the Ninth Avenue elevated stairs, Cox taking a train for Harlem. Before leaving he asked Cleere to have a drink, but the latter laughingly refused, and walked away along Greenwich Street. This was the last seen of him by his friends. A truckman who knew Cleere by sight remembers having seen him the same night between 9 o'clock and 9:30 going back along West Street, in the direction of the Erie pier, accompanied by two rough-looking men, with whom he was laughing and talking, but he was not heard of again until his body was found yesterday.

After waiting in vain for ten days for Cleere's return his brother-in-law, William H. O'Hearn of 377 Broome Street, went to Police Headquarters March 31 and had a general alarm sent out for him.

O'Hearn and Cleere's two sons went yesterday to Pier 20, in the slip next to which the body was found, and where it was lying, and examined it closely. It was easily recognizable by the clothing and by a small gold badge in the shape of a figure 3, which was attached to the lapel of the waistcoat, and by a volunteer's fireman's badge. The only contents of the pockets were a ten-cent piece, an old pair of eyeglasses, three pencils, and a number of old letters, rendered undecipherable by the action of the water.

On the left temple, just above the eye, was a large black bruise. On the back of the head was another large lump, evidently caused by a blow. Whether the injuries had been received before or after death, and in or out of the water, the police were, of course, unable to ascertain, and the body was left for examination by Coroner Fitzpatrick, who was at once notified.

The Coroner's deputy had not arrived late in the afternoon, and O'Hearn and Cleere's sons, after communicating their suspicions to the police, went to Police Headquarters to endeavor to obtain a permit for the removal of the body. O'Hearn told the reporters there that Cleere had been in the employ of the Erie Railway for over fifteen years, and had many friends both in and out of the company's service. Besides being an old volunteer fireman and a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, he was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Railroad Freight and Passenger Association of New-York, a benefit order, maintained by railroad clerks.

Their belief is that Cleere was persuaded by the men with whom he was last seen to return to the Erie pier, and was murdered and robbed there.

DRAGGED A CHILD INTO THE RIVER

Runaway Horse Dashed onto a Crowded Pier—Theresa McCoy's Escape.

Timothy Mahoney, a builder of 127 East Eighty-seventh Street, was riding homeward alone, after a drive in his light wagon behind a young bay horse, early last evening. He had just come down the slope from the new central bridge on a trot, when, by a too sudden turn at the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, he was thrown out. He was not badly hurt.

The horse, finding itself loose, started at a breakneck speed east, over One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. He crossed the end of Seventh Avenue without collision and continued across some lots to the Harlem River pier at Fifty-first Street.

The pier the horse was heading for was crowded with men, women, and children, among them Theresa McCoy, five years old, and her sister, nine years old, of 2,750 Eighth Avenue. Somebody saw the runaway approaching and screamed. Everybody excepting Theresa got out of the way. The horse dashed onto the pier and ran straight into the river, the wagon catching the little girl and dragging her along with it. Both struck deep water together and sank completely out of sight. The horse rose first, and commenced to swim about, with the wagon attached to him. The little girl did not rise.

The Lone Star Boat Clubhouse is near the pier, and on one of the floats were a number of the members of the club. One of them, Albert Greenspeck, had seen the occurrence, and, jumping into the water, fully dressed, dived after the girl and brought her up with some difficulty. He then swam with her to the floats. She was only slightly injured. The horse was rescued.

DRESS GOODS SPECIAL.

A shipment of summer fabrics in addition to our already immense stock, will be placed on sale to-day, at surprisingly low prices for the quality of the goods.

The fabrics most in demand are:

Mixed Coverts: new combination of colors.

Fancy Checks: plain and variegated colorings.

Scotch Cheviots: novel designs.

Tricotines: new material and new shadings.

Crépons: heavy crinkles of various designs in plain and fancy colors.

All silk Crepons: for fancy waists, in stripes, Oriental and Dresden effects.

Challies: lower price materials of all kinds and several tables filled with remnants, in the Basement.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

DULL SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND

A Heavy Fog Drove Visitors Indoors—A Delegation To Go to Albany About the Five-Cent Fare Bill.

Coney Island was a very disagreeable place yesterday for pleasure-seekers. There were about 5,000 visitors there during the afternoon. A heavy sea fog, which spread itself over the island at 4 o'clock, drove the visitors home on the early evening trains.

Count Vaccas's West End Casino and Henderson's "Free and Easy," on the Bowery, were the only two concert halls open, and very little business was done in either of these places yesterday. Business was very dull with the police.

Roundsman Dooley, who was in charge of the station during the afternoon, said that not an arrest or even a complaint had been made during the day.

A visitor to Manhattan Beach would hardly believe that the season had begun there. Less than 300 persons went down to that part of the island yesterday. During the afternoon it was so cool that the big doors of the hotel were closed and the steam heat was turned on. The only visitors were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown of Boston, J. H. Ketchum, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ketchum and William Witte of Brooklyn.

At the west end of the island yesterday there was a great deal of talk about the killing at Albany last week of the Five-Cent Fare bill from Brooklyn to Coney Island. Judge Pinnerty, with a delegation of 100 business men of Coney Island, will go to Albany on Wednesday and ask Senator Coffey to make a motion to discharge the Railroad Committee of the session, now about to end. If this motion is carried then the Five-Cent Fare bill will be handed over to the Brooklyn Senators for consideration, and Judge Finnerty said that the latter will pass it without a doubt.

A UNIQUE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

The Great Petition for Prohibition to be Presented to All Nations.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A remarkable series of meetings, which really commenced at Washington in February last, will be resumed in London in the week beginning June 16.

The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union has for some years been organizing a gigantic polyglot petition in fifty different languages, which has now received over 2,000,000 actual signatures, and, with the attestations of certain great societies, represents 7,500,000 persons. It asks for the prohibition of the sale of alcohol and opium by the different civilized Governments. The petition is 1,928 yards long, and is mounted on over a mile of canvas. In concert with Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard, who presented the petition to President Cleveland last February, the Rev. Dr. Lunn, who visited Washington for the great demonstration, when the petition was launched upon its world's mission, has chartered the steamer Berlin of the American Line for the conveyance of the American contingent, and for the transport of the petition itself, which will occupy several large cases.

Arrangements have already been made for 250 women preachers and speakers to address the same number of audiences in London on Sunday, June 16. A most unique demonstration will take place in the Albert Hall on Tuesday, June 18, when the polyglot petition will be festooned around the whole of the great hall, to be presented to the representatives of the British Government. As each national contingent enters the hall it will be preceded with a large flag of its own nation, each woman carrying a small national flag, and the national anthem of the nation in question being played.

After the London convention is concluded, the delegates will proceed to Grindelwald, where a temperance convention is being organized by Dr. Lunn, to be addressed by Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Josephine Butler, Miss Willard, and other leaders of women's movements.

In August it is proposed to visit the northern capitals of Europe. A steamer will again be chartered to convey the petition and the delegates to Christiania, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and St. Petersburg. In the late Autumn the delegates will continue their crusade, a third charter being arranged for a vessel to carry the delegates and their polyglot petition to various countries on the Mediterranean littoral, visiting Naples, Rome, Athens, Constantinople, the Holy Land, and Egypt. At a later period it is intended to visit the central capitals of Europe, India, and the countries East, and Australia and Africa.

STAB WOUNDS IN THREE PLACES

O'Brien Says He Was Attacked Without Provocation.

James O'Brien, thirty-two years old, of 104 Bayard Street, was taken to Gouverneur Hospital at midnight last night with a probably fatal cut in his abdomen. He had, besides, a cut over his left knee and also one in the arm.

O'Brien was not unconscious at any time. He said he had been cut at White and Baxter Streets by an Italian whom he could not describe, except that he was a tall man. He said that there had been no quarrel. His assailant appeared suddenly, struck him, and then ran away.

O'Brien is said to be a very inoffensive man and not given to quarreling.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement of Miss Mary L. Crehore of Cleveland, Ohio, and Prof. Frederick Bedell of Cornell University has just been announced. Prof. Bedell is a graduate of Yale, and in 1893 was appointed Assistant Professor of Physics at Cornell. Much of his scientific work has been carried out in conjunction with Dr. A. C. Crehore, and in 1892 they published a treatise on "Alternating Currents."

—The Coaching Club.—The annual long-distance trip of the Coaching Club will take place on May 18. The objective point is Mahwah, N. J. The host of the occasion will be Theodore A. Havemeyer. He will entertain the party over Sunday at his country place.

—Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs Going to Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will soon return from San Francisco, and on May 16 will sail for Europe, where they will spend the Summer months.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Outing Shirts & Blouses.

Special:

Percale Shirts of fine quality, with collar attached, or with shield bosom to be worn with white collar,

98 cts.

Waists and Blouses of repellant serge, in pink, pale blue, tan, grey, and fancy stripes, made with sailor collar,

48 cts.

The unusual display we make of Waists, Blouses and Negligee Shirts—in percales, madras, flannel, botany, etc., is in keeping with the general superiority of our stock, for the complete outfitting of Children from Hats to Shoes.

60-62 West 23d St.

TO BE SWORN IN TO-DAY

New Police Commissioners Will Be Welcomed by Mr. Andrews.

URGED TO APPROVE BI-PARTISAN BILL

Anti-Platt Men Tell the Mayor Mr. Platt Hopes He Will Disapprove the Measure—Mr. Platt Back from Washington.

The retirement of Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray, and of President Martin, will go into effect to-day as soon as Theodore Roosevelt, Col. Fred. D. Grant, and Andrew D. Parker are sworn into office. This ceremony will take place in the Mayor's office probably this morning. The new Commissioners will then go at once to Police Headquarters.

At least one official will give them a warm greeting—Commissioner Andrews, who has been very much alone since his entrance into the Police Board.

Mayor Strong has been besieged the last few days by anti-Platt men who urge him to approve the Bi-Partisan Police bill, so that ex-Senator Platt may not point to his veto as a stab at the Republican Party. They tell the Mayor that Mr. Platt secretly hopes he will veto the bill. If he approves it, Mr. Platt will not have any grounds for complaint, and no more patronage than the Mayor wants to give him. These arguments have been made to the Mayor by ex-Senator Warner Miller, who called on him yesterday; Elihu Root, Public Works Commissioner Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, and, it is understood, Gov. Morton.

Gov. Morton did not leave the Hotel Renaissance to go to Albany until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was his original intention to leave early Saturday evening, but the Washington Arch ceremonies fatigued him so that he decided to remain here Saturday night. His change of programme was not generally known, so that he was not visited yesterday morning by politicians.

Ex-Senator Platt, who went to Washington Saturday, returned, with Mrs. Platt, whom he met there, to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. He declined to be interviewed.

Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is in the city looking after the big hotel which is under construction at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

"My visit here," he said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "is purely a business one. I have not seen Mayor Strong or any one else, and am not interested in any way in any pending legislation at Albany. I am out of Congress and out of politics. The present Albany Legislature is not one calculated to encourage a man to remain in politics in this State."

Mayor Strong will give public hearings on two important measures this week. The bill to separate the Department of Charities and Correction will be under discussion in his office to-morrow, and the Police Magistrates' bill will be debated Wednesday.

MET MANY POLITICIANS.

Mr. Platt's Visit to Washington the Cause of Considerable Speculation.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The fact that T. C. Platt of New-York has in the last twenty-four hours talked on political matters at the Arlington with Gen. Alger of Michigan, J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster, and Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee has given rise to much speculation in political circles.

Mr. Platt came to Washington to meet his wife, who had been for some time at Fort Monroe, and while they were at the Arlington the gentlemen named came to Washington on private business.

An intimate friend of Mr. Platt said to the correspondent of The New-York Times that the meeting was not planned, but that Mr. Platt embraced the opportunity to sound these prominent Republicans regarding the Presidential outlook. Mr. Platt is naturally opposed to the renomination of Gen. Harrison, but he was unprepared to make any promises or to take any action relating to the coming Presidential campaign. He is disposed to watch Mr. Morton a little longer and the effects of the present factional differences in the Republican ranks in New-York before entering into any fresh deals.

Messrs. Alger and Foster are represented as fierce for the nomination of Gov. McKinley, and Mr. Foster is said to have told Mr. Platt there would be no difficulty in carrying the Ohio delegation for McKinley if Foraker was made the next Senator from Ohio and Grosvenor was placated with the Governorship.

Those who know Mr. Platt best do not need to be told that the time has not yet come, in his opinion, for the making of a combination to be manipulated at the next Republican Convention. He is looking ahead, and there is no doubt that his hand will be raised against Gen. Harrison in case the friends of that statesman show a disposition to resurrect him, but he is not dispensing opinions.

TRIED SUICIDE IN A MARSH

A Woman Only Got Muddy for Having "Crazy Relatives."

Margaret Sweeney, the wife of a saloon keeper, who lives at 102 East One Hundred and Second Street, attempted to take her own life yesterday by jumping into the salt marshes near the Casanovia station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

A policeman saw Mrs. Sweeney make a dive off the plank walk into the marsh at noon, at a place where there was a channel. She only succeeded in getting herself muddy and wet, but she struggled to get out of the policeman's grasp, and said she wanted to drown herself.

She was taken to the Morrisania Police Station, and later was transferred to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where there is a matron.

Mrs. Sweeney seemed to be insane. She gave no reason for her act, except to remark that she had a lot of "crazy relatives."

Her husband said last night that he could not imagine any reason why she should try suicide.

Aboard Ship.

From The Pittsburg Bulletin.

First Small Passenger—Tommy, why is this ship called the Furst Bismarck?

Second Small Passenger—You girls can't do any thinkin' for yourselves. Of course, it's 'cause Bismarck was born on the first of April.

Above cut shows one style of collar and sleeve.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

Not the ordinary ready-made sort, but specially made after the most approved custom patterns for the best trade.

The Imperial Collar and Princess Sleeve (not obtainable elsewhere) are correct form and very popular.

Prices are quite as attractive, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, and $3.

Proper styles in Ladies' Sailor Hats, also at attractive prices, $2, $2.50, $3, and $3.75. You're paying double for the same styles in Hat stores.

Ladies' Neckwear—fashionable shades—50c.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

TIED THE TUBING IN HIS MOUTH

William H. Miller, Who Killed Himself in a Brooklyn Hotel, Made Sure of Death.

William H. Miller, forty years old, a salesman for L. Bookbinder, dealer in picture frames at 232 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and who lived with his wife and three children at 460 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide in Room 9 of Miller's Hotel, 21 and 23 Broadway, that city, yesterday morning, by inhaling illuminating gas.

He engaged the room shortly before midnight Saturday, and asked to be called at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The clerk at that hour got no response to his knock, and, looking over the transom, saw Miller lying on the bed, dressed, with a tube in his mouth, one end of which was fixed to the gas jet.

The door was opened, and it was ascertained that the man was dead. The tubing was tied around his head so that it could not fall out of his mouth when he became unconscious.

He left two letters, one addressed to his wife and the other to Police Captain Short. His wife refused to divulge the contents of the one to her, but in the one to Capt. Short he asked that the least possible publicity be given.

Miller had not been doing well at his business for several weeks, and he had, besides, domestic troubles which worried him, and these two reasons are given as the causes which led him to commit suicide.

HELP EDUCATE THE NEGRO

A Meeting in Behalf of the Atlanta University, Whose President Has Come North to Raise $24,000.

An appeal is being made in the Northern States for funds to carry on the work of education of colored people in the Atlanta University, and yesterday a public meeting for this purpose was held in the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry Street, near Clark Street, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall presided, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Rev. Horace Bumstead, the President of the university, and the Dev. Dr. A. Bradford, one of its Trustees, spoke in behalf of that institution.

Gen. Woodford remarked that the people would never awake to the necessity of educating the negro until they found it was absolutely necessary for their own welfare. The negro was here to stay, for good or evil, for help or hindrance, and he had to help to lift the country toward heaven or drag it down to hell and death.

In regard to the lynchings of negroes in the South, and to charges made that negroes cannot be trusted, Gen. Woodford called attention to the fact that when the chivalry of the South went to the war and left behind their wives and children, there was not one story of outrage and wrong.

The Rev. Dr. Bumstead said he had come North to raise $24,000. Nearly $17,000 had already been secured. Boston had given over $6,000. He wanted Brooklyn to raise about $3,500.

Butler R. Wilson of the Massachusetts bar, one of the graduates of the Atlanta University, also made an address.

GREAT LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT

Alleged that an English House Has Undervalued Its Shipments to This Country for Ten Years.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—It is alleged that in the reappraisements of decorated china and cut and decorated glassware shipped to this port by A. B. Daniell & Sons of London, the most glaring undervaluations have been discovered by the Special Treasury Agents, indicating that the Government has lost thousands of dollars.

An idea of the loss to the National Treasury may be gathered from the fact that on one invoice alone the London shippers were compelled to hand over $2,800 additional duties, which their representatives in this city promptly paid to the Treasury agents, thus avoiding serious trouble. Other invoices were settled in the same way.

It is difficult to estimate the Government's loss, but it is believed that the undervaluations have involved losses of $150,000 per annum, and that the fraud has been going on for at least ten years. Little of the merchandise came to Philadelphians, but it was consigned to wealthy railroad Presidents and capitalists in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and as far west as San Francisco.

Mrs. Mackay's Quiet Sunday.

Mrs. John W. Mackay spent a quiet day yesterday. She attended high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral with her son, and after dinner at the Waldorf, where she is stopping, took a short drive.

The rest of the afternoon and evening she and her son spent in their apartments at the hotel. There were no cards sent to Mrs. Mackay last evening.

A Dangerous Monomaniac of Paris.

From The London Daily News.

A dangerous monomaniac of a peculiar type has been arrested by the Paris police. His name is Lucien Courtois, and his principal amusement for a long time past has consisted in lodging bogus complaints against railway officials and employes of large firms for the purpose of securing their dismissal. Personal malice or desire for vengeance had nothing to do with the matter, as the men he denounced were perfect strangers to him. Nevertheless so circumstantial were the letters of complaint he concocted and so cunning the explanations he made in support of them that he succeeded in his object in some notable instances. A deputy stationmaster in the employment of the Northern Railway was dismissed in consequence of representations made by him, and the affair had a tragic sequel, for the poor man's wife went raving mad as a result of the misery to which she and her husband were reduced in consequence. At length the wholesale denunciator overreached himself, for he sent complaints to a large employer of labor in the Rue d'Oran against a certain number of his employes, and it was found the accusations made could not possibly be true. On being arrested and charged Courtois confessed to having systematically trumped up false charges.

Dr. Tyler Answers Father Phelan.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler of the Church of the Disciples, in West Fifty-sixth Street, spoke last evening in response to Father Phelan's criticism of the Christian Endeavor movement. Dr. Tyler said he saw no reason for placing spies over the actions of young people at Christian Endeavor conventions or elsewhere. He said he attended the conventions, and never saw or heard of any improper conduct.

CARPETINGS.

Never in the history of the Carpet trade have we offered first-class goods at such low figures!

Our "Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets," We think, are the best wearing carpets made; WE GUARANTEE THEM!

NEW WEAVE INGRAINS, Equal in effect to a Brussels, at 49c. the yard.

RUGS Our "NEW HARTFORD" will pass for an Oriental, large sizes, 37½c. per square foot. Wool "SAKAI," large sizes, 17½c. per square foot. Jute "SAKAI," large sizes, 12½c. per square foot.

We have also made from remnants and odd pieces of all grades of carpetings, RUGS with borders, suitable for all kinds of rooms; just right for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences. All at remnant prices. (Bring size of rooms.)

MATTINGS,

"WE BEAT THE WORLD!" Hundreds of patterns to select from! Some as low as $3.00 PER ROLL of forty yards. Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese, (cotton and trout line warps,) $8 and upward.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

A NEW FORM OF DEBT STATEMENT

Mr. Edward Atkinson Compiles a True Story of Government Liabilities.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has compiled from the official figures what he calls a corrected or true form of national debt statement, in which the greenbacks and the notes issued under the Bland and the Sherman acts are reckoned as debt, and the coined silver dollars as an unavailable asset. Following is the statement:

CORRECTED OR TRUE STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, MADE UP FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 30, 1895:

Bonded debt on interest			$716,201,910.00
Debt on which interest has ceased			1,754,660.26
Total bonded debt			$717,956,570.26
Forced loan collected under the legal-tender acts of 1861-2			346,681,016.00
Total war debt			$1,064,637,586.26
Forced loan collected for the purchase of silver bullion under the Bland act	$330,914,504.00		
Less certificates redeemed in Treasury	7,699,233.00	$323,215,271.00	
Under the Sherman act	149,584,471.00		
Less notes in Treasury which have been paid and cannot therefore be lawfully used for the collection of a new forced loan	27,743,971.00	121,840,500.00	
Net amount of unpaid forced loan due on demand incurred under the Bland and Sherman acts for the purchase of silver bullion			445,055,771.00
Demand debt due for redemption for bank notes on which bonds have been surrendered, fractional currency, &c		$34,020,233.42	
Less bank notes in Treasury		4,969,624.71	29,050,608.71
Current liabilities in conduct of Government			39,935,795.66
Gross debt			$1,578,679,761.63
Available cash assets in Treasury:			
Gold Coin		$89,954,139.71	
Gold certificates issued	$48,814,649.00		
Less in Treasury	63,640.00	48,751,009.00	
Net coin		$41,203,130.71	
Gold bars		50,044,013.64	
Net gold		$91,247,144.35	
Deposits in national banks, &c		16,707,027.77	
Legal-tender notes of 1862	$79,287,110.99		
Certificates of deposit	$37,375,000.00		
In Treasury	80,000.00	37,295,000.00	
Net United States notes		41,992,110.99	
Net cash available			149,946,283.11
Net debt April 30			$1,428,733,478.51
Unavailable assets carried as cash:			
Silver dollars	$369,713,330.00		
Subsidiary coin	16,516,559.48		
Silver bullion	124,583,685.45	$510,813,574.93	
Net debt made up on this form March 31, 1895			$1,418,989,925.59
Increase of debt in April			9,743,552.93

McLAUGHLIN JURY CLOSELY GUARDED

When They Rode, a Court Officer Was in Each Carriage.

The jury which is to decide whether Police Inspector McLaughlin is guilty or innocent spent a very quiet Sunday yesterday. The jurors arose about 9 o'clock, and after breakfast in their apartments at the Broadway Central Hotel a barber was called in. The only nervous one among them was Juror Schneider, who for three weeks has sat in the jury box listening to the seemingly interminable examinations of talesmen.

After the shaving, the jurors read the Sunday papers. Court Officer Ricketts clipped from the papers everything relating to the McLaughlin case.

Luncheon was served at 12:30, and at 1 o'clock four carriages took the men for a drive. Mr. Ricketts had four men, one of whom was placed in each carriage. The drive extended up Broadway to the Boulevard, and northward nearly to Inwood. On their return to the hotel the jurors spent the afternoon and evening in their rooms reading and chatting with one another. None of the jurors was allowed out of their rooms singly, even with a guard.

Wanted to Frighten Her Husband.

Because the Sunday dinner was not satisfactory, John Curtis of 1,382 Avenue A told his wife yesterday that she did not know how to cook. Mrs. Curtis said if she could not cook, she wished to die right away. Then she kissed the children and put a bottle of carbolic acid to her lips. Her husband seized the bottle and sent for a policeman. Mrs. Curtis only burned the tip of her tongue a little with the acid. She said she was merely trying to frighten her husband and did not mean to kill herself. She was placed under arrest.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Chippendale and Sheraton—light, delicate, fancy-like—styles that the connoisseur values.

Divans and chairs, slim-legged, with exquisite "fretwork" backs made of solid slabs of wood, carved, and pierced with a great variety of patterns, beautiful, intricate, interlacing lines.

Cabinets, hanging shelves, tray-topped tables, tea tables—all dainty affairs, more captivating often than if made by the famed old masters themselves. Only the brightness of their styles is here.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

O'NEILL'S SIXTH AVENUE 20th TO 21st ST.

DUNN SAYS The weather will be fair to-day.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES will be offered in every department of our store this week. Among the attractions for Monday and Tuesday will be a Special Reduction Sale of Ladies' Capes, Jackets and Suits; also a number of good things in Untrimmed Hats, Parasols and Trimmed Millinery.

CAPES.

A choice line of Ladies' Imported and Domestic Capes, plain stitched, embroidered, lace trimmed, &c., most of them silk lined, formerly 8.00 to 17.00,

4.98 TO 11.98.

Imported Capes, plain and embroidered, Tan, Black, and Blue, formerly 5.00 to 7.00,

1.98 AND 2.98.

Fifty Imported Capes, fine quality, chiffon trimmed, net beaded trimming, &c.; black and colors, finest quality of lining, formerly 25.00 to 55.00,

14.98 TO 30.00.

JACKETS.

Ladies' Jackets in Cheviots, Clay Serges, mixtures, &c., cloth and silk faced, short, natty styles, formerly 8.00 to 11.00,

4.98 AND 6.75.

SUITS.

200 Special Tailor Made Outing Suits, various colors and styles at

One-third Less than Maker's Price.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Our stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats includes every shape and braid manufactured in Europe or America. We offer a choice line of shapes in

MILANS, CHIPS, NEAPOLITANS AND FANCY BRAIDS,

AT 65c. EACH; Regular value, 1.25.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

We will display in our Trimmed Millinery Parlors this week a magnificent collection of Imported and Domestic Trimmed

TOQUES, TURBANS, ROUND HATS, AND BONNETS,

including a number of exclusive styles in Carriage Hats.

MODERATE PRICES.

PARASOLS.

Anything you can ask for in Parasols. Latest Novelties in Chiffon and Lace effects, plain and ruffled Surah, India, and Gros Grain Silks, all desirable colors.

Popular Prices.

THE CARMELITE FATHERS CELEBRATE

The First Mass of Their Order Here Was Said Six Years Ago.

The Carmelite Fathers yesterday celebrated the sixth anniversary of the establishment of their parish in the church of their order, in East Twenty-eighth Street, near First Avenue. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, United States Navy, and during the ceremony the church was crowded to the doors by those of the order and members of the different societies connected with the church.

The church during the day was never empty, and at 7 o'clock, when the evening services were commenced, there were over 1,500 persons in the edifice.

Immediately in front of the altar were 200 little girls dressed in pure white and veiled. They held in their hands long-stemmed sprays of lilies, which they waved while they chanted the solemn vespers. After the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Father O'Byrne, who referred briefly to the history of the Carmelite Order in this country, the children marched around the church. The procession was led by three altar boys, who were followed by the smaller children and young women. Then came 100 boys, and in their wake the image of the Virgin Mary on a pedestal of roses, supported by four boys.

The Rev. Fathers Southwell, Daly, Stone, O'Byrne, and O'Grady followed the procession. While it was in progress M. Hanophy sang the Ecce Deus, Salvator Meus, with organ accompaniment. A choir of forty voices sang Giorza's Vespers.

The benediction of the holy sacrament followed, the children strewing the altar steps and images with flowers, while a child of five years crowned the Blessed Virgin.

The first mass of the order in this city was celebrater six years ago in the loft of a brewery on East Twenty-eighth Street. Since then over $50,000 of the order's debt has been liquidated.

Prof. Dana on the Origin of Man.

The New-York Observer prints the following letter from the late Prof. James D. Dana, addressed, a few years ago, to the Rev. John G. Hall of Cleveland, Ohio:

New-Haven, Conn., March 3, 1889.

Rev. John G. Hall:

My Dear Sir: The views I have been led to hold on evolution are stated in my Geology, both the Manual and the Text Book, at the close of the section on Historical Geology. While admitting the derivation of man from an inferior species, I believe that there was a Divine creative act at the origin of man; that the event was as truly a creation as if it had been from earth or inorganic matter to man. I find nothing in the belief to impair or disturb my religious faith; that is my faith in Christ as the source of all hope for time and for eternity. The new doctrines of science have a tendency to spread infidelity. But it is because the ideas are new and their true bearing is not understood. The wave is already on the decline, and it is beginning to be seen more clearly than ever that science can have nothing to say on moral or spiritual questions; that it fulfills its highest purpose in manifesting more and more the glory of God. Very truly yours,

JAMES D. DANA.

Richard Vaux's Queer Bank Checks.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Among the eccentricities of the late Richard Vaux was his strong aversion to the use of bank books or checks. The famous ex-Mayor had a bank account, of course. In fact, he had several of them, but he never drew upon them in the regular way, through the medium of checks. Whenever any one came to him with a bill, Mr. Vaux would pay it in a unique way. The back of an old envelope or a fragment of paper of any kind or size would serve for a check, and upon this he would scribble the amount of the bill, the name of the creditor, and his own characteristic signature. He very frequently used a strip from the margin of a newspaper. The tellers at the banks all knew of Mr. Vaux's strange custom, and none of Mr. Vaux's home-made checks were ever turned down.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The officers of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Rev. Dr. Morehouse and a number of missionaries will speak at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, before the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society.

—Lottie Preski of 15 Suffolk Street was elected walking delegate Saturday by the women's branch of the Buttonhole Makers' Union. Miss Preski is the first woman walking delegate elected in New-York.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Mary Taylor of 326 Hudson Avenue was robbed on Friday night of dresses valued at $70. Mrs. Taylor on Saturday night saw on Bridge Street a colored man she had seen loitering about her home the night before, and caused his arrest. He said he was James Hamilton of 10 Franklin Place. Several pawn tickets were found in his possession, and Mrs. Taylor has secured some of her property.

—Henry McManus of 18 Adams Place, while riding to Coney Island on a trolley car Saturday, had his pocket picked. He made a grab for the thief, John Hamilton, a colored man of 15 Prescott Place. The colored man sprang from the car and ran into the woods, but after a chase was captured.

—John Dillon, a court officer in the Supreme Court, while sodding the grave of his son, in Greenwood Cemetery, on Saturday, was arrested by Policeman Collins of the Twenty-ninth Ward Precinct, for not having a permit. At the station house he was promptly discharged.

—William Knapp, eleven years old, of 93 Bridge Street, while playing at the foot of Adams Stret, yesterday afternoon, fell overboard, but was rescued by several canalboatmen who witnessed the accident.

—A burglar yesterday morning entered the Home for Aged Men, on Classon Avenue and Park Place, and secured a gold watch and two silver watches.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Long Island.

—Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Miles of Sag Harbor celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in that village Saturday night. The couple were married in Meriden, Conn., in 1845, and have resided here since their marriage. Mrs. Miles was Miss Frances E. Lewis of Meriden. She is a direct descendant of William Lewis, who came from England in 1640 and settled at Farmington, Conn. Dr. Miles is a direct descendant of Hannah Dustin of Indian fame.

—The postal authorities are making arrangements to improve the mail facilities on Long Island. It is intended to sort letters for New-York on incoming trains and deliver them to the branch offices in that city instead of in bulk to the main office. The plan will quicken the delivery of New-York City mail by about two hours.

—The Spring convention of the Epworth League in the Brooklyn South District will be held in St. Mark's Methodist Church, Rockville Centre, to-morrow. The Brooklyn delegates will go to the convention in a special train that will leave the Flatbush Avenue Station at 9 A. M.

—The Jamaica State Normal School Commission has decided to postpone further action in the matter of erecting a building until the question of the additional appropriation of $50,000 is settled.

—The Long Island Railroad ran four extra trains to Rockaway Beach yesterday. Travel was very light, there being only a small number of visitors at the beach.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Northport, will hold its annual election to-night.

—The Jamaica Village Trustees have applied to the Town Board for quarters in the Town Hall.

He Stabbed to Save His Father.

John Casey of 8 New Bowery was committed by Justice McMahon in the Toombs Police Court yesterday to await the result of injuries he inflicted on F. Murphy of 44 Rutgers Street during a fight early yesterday morning in Madison Street near Roosevelt.

Murphy quarreled with Casey's father. He knocked him down and was beating him, when young Casey came to his father's help. Murphy, he says, would not stop, and he stabbed him in the back with a penknife.

Murphy is in Bellevue Hospital. It is expected he will be out in a week. He will be arrested on the charge of assaulting Casey's father.

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Monday
May 6-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

HARVARD COLLEGE NEWS

Chief of Its Needs a Course of Instruction in Astronomy.

OBSERVATORY GRANDLY EQUIPPED

Military Drill a Success—President Eliot's Quiet Return—Nominations for Overseers —Athletics.

CAMBRIDGE, May 5.—A recent report of the doings of the Harvard astronomical observatory discloses a vast amount of scientific work that is being accomplished.

Most of it is done in co-operation with other observatories and meteorological stations. At Blue Hill, Mass., is a Government meteorological station, and in co-operation with this a department in the Harvard observatory maintains observations, the results of which are annually published, while by arrangement with the New-England Weather Service, observations are made at nearly 200 stations in New-England.

By mutual consent of astronomers, the Kiel and Harvard Observatories have been selected as the centres for the prompt announcement of astronomical discoveries. If, for instance, a comet is discovered in America, its position is telegraphed to the Harvard University, and from there to Kiel, where it is sent all over Europe.

This general line of work requires the constant employment of forty assistants. The results are all published in a series of annals, and now fill thirty quarto volumes.

A large amount of observation is also carried on, a number of instruments being in daily use. The largest are the two equatorial telescopes, the transit circle, two photographic telescopes, and the meridian photometer.

But with all this work there is no course of any nature for the study of astronomy. No instructor is provided, but a visitor is allowed to study at the university, if he can find a chance when the instruments are not in use. At times, also, a special student of astronomy finds his way to Harvard. But they are not encouraged. The scope which the Harvard Observatory covers is essentially scientific, not educational, in the sense of being a place for instruction in astronomy.

For the whole of the current academic year Harvard has been trying the experiment of military drill. Lieut. Wirt Robinson of the United States Army has been stationed here, and, besides having a squad, has taught a course in military science. He has succeeded in stirring up no little interest in military arts. There have been some seventy-five students in his company. They have drilled faithfully, and present a good appearance. They expect to wind up the year's work May 11, with a competitive drill with the battalion from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The drill will take place in the South Armory, Boston.

The programme will include competitive company and individual drills between the two organizations, and an exhibition drill by the institute battalion, and the ceremony of escort of colors by the entire regiment. Three United States Army officers will act as judges.

Thirty-seven men and three officers will compose each company, and teams of four will compete for individual honors. The Harvard battalion and team of four have not been definitely chosen as yet.

President Eliot's return to Harvard was as unheralded as his departure. He returned on Saturday evening, with his wife. They had been away nearly four months. They were more than a month in Egypt, then returned to Italy, going from there through Paris and England. Monday the President was back at his office in University Hall. There had been no apparent change during his absence, so that his return marked no event.

The committee appointed by the Association of Alumni to make nominations for the Board of Overseers has just presented its report. The vacancies to be filled on Commencement Day are five for the full term of six years, in place of Messrs. Henry Morse, Roger Walcott, Edmund Wetmore, and Robert Bacon, whose terms of office will expire, and of Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, deceased. Messrs. Morse, Wetmore, and Bacon are elegible for re-election. There is also a vacancy to be filled for the unexpired term of four years caused by the resignation of Mr. Samuel Hoar.

The committee suggests the following names for nominations:

Class.	Name.	Residence.
1848.	Thomas C. Clarke	New-York
1852.	David Williams Cheever	Boston
1854.	Andrew McFarlane Davis (Sc.S.)	Cambridge
1856.	Charles Francis Adams	Lincoln, Mass
1858.	Winslow Warren	Dedham
1859.	Samuel W. Langdon	Brookline
1861.	Lewis S. Dabney	Boston
1861.	Alpheus H. Hardy	Boston
1862.	John Read	Cambridge
1863.	C. W. Amory	Boston
1863.	Charles P. Bowditch	Boston
1868.	William Minot, (L. S)	Boston
1869.	Francis H. Appleton	Boston
1872.	Edward W. Hutchins	Boston
1873.	Robert Grant	Boston
1877.	Sigourney Butler	Boston
1880.	Theodore Roosevelt	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
	Francis Blake	Weston

The Advocate and Monthly, the two college literary journals, are just now in a crusade against athleticism. They both take the same stand, that the college dailies are to a great extent responsible for the undue prominence given to athletics. The Monthly is decidedly strong in its opposition to the daily press, both college and public. It says:

> In the matter of emphasis, the college papers force the outer world inevitably to believe that athletics are the most important interest the student has, and invariably take precedence of matters academic and intellectual. Thus our papers give others a picture of ourselves which many of us feel to be, while not exactly false, too much out of drawing to be just. To many crude outsiders Harvard represents, primarily, a training place for athletes—and a rather unsuccessful one, and only secondarily a great institution of learning.

The comment on the public press is strong enough and vituperative enough to arouse more enmity. The papers are filled with incessant accounts of athletics and an interminable rubbish of incredibly vulgar, trivial gossip; the man who leads his class and is first on the Phi Beta Kappa receives bare attention, the writer of an exceptionally brilliant thesis is ignored. The public, hearing continually of our play and not of our work, obtains a wholly distorted image of us.

These remarks have already led to an editorial in one of the college dailies, which admits the force of them. They are expected to call forth notice of one kind or another.

PLANS FOR YALE COMMENCEMENTS

An Ode Written by E. C. Stedman—The Medical School's Exercises.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 5.—The thirtieth volume of The Yale Pot-Pourri has appeared. In size it resembles the book of last year. The binding is of dark navy buckram, with gold designs. The book contains over 280 pages of reading matter, including the usual list of the departments, university directory, athletic records for the last year, list of school clubs, and the various college organizations. The editors have secured a comparative table of the athletic records of the English and American universities. The editors are William Herbert Scoville and William Adams Delano of the class of '95.

The music for the approaching university commencement will be given by a large chorus of male voices, of which the glee clubs are expected to form the nucleus, and by the New-Haven orchestra of about fifty pieces. The most noteworthy number will be an ode written by Edmund Clarence Stedman, Yale, '53, for which Prof. Parker has composed the music for a chorus of male voices, orchestra, and organ.

The Divinity School anniversary exercises were held this evening in Centre Church. The annual address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. Tucker of Dartmouth College.

There will be a meeting of the alumni Wednesday, and a discussion in Marquand Chapel on the "Lambert Proposal in Respect to Christian Unity." A concert and reception will be given in the evening, to which admission can be obtained by invitation only.

The thirteenth annual report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Study at Athens, compiled by the Chairman, Prof. Thomas D. Seymour, has appeared. The work of excavation has been carried on principally at Argive Heraeum and Eretria, in both of which places discoveries of a most interesting nature and scientific value were made. Prof. Waldstein would rank the excavations by the side of those at Olympia at Epidaurus and on the Athenian Acropolis, and prospectively also with those at Delphi. The climax of research was the unearthing of the beehive tombs of the Mycenaean, which had been sought in vain for several years. The vases found therein were nearly all in perfect preservation.

The commencement exercises of the Yale Medical School will be held in Battell Chapel Tuesday, June 25. Dr. T. M. Prudden, Professor of Pathology in Columbia College, New-York, will deliver the address in medicine. At the same time the following prizes will be announced by the Faculty: The degree of Doctor of Medicine, magna cum laude, will be conferred on students whose examinations and school work show distinguished merit; the Campbell gold medal to that member of the graduating class who has the highest rank in the examinations of the course; the Keese prize, the income of a fund amounting to about $140 annually to that member of the graduating class who presents the best thesis; the obstetrical prize, consisting of a set of obstetrical instruments, to that member of the graduating class who passes the best examination in this subject. Any of these prizes may be withheld, at the option of the Faculty.

The sophomore class has elected C. B. De Camp as the fence orator. T. L. Clarke held the position in the freshman year, and his defeat for the honor this year was a surprise.

PRINCETON NEWS OF INTEREST.

The Annual Banquet of the Nassau Literary Magazine.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 5.—The event of most importance in the academic life at Princeton was the annual banquet of the Nassau Literary Magazine, given by the newly-elected Board of Editors from the junior class in honor of the retiring editors. This dinner has been given now for several years past, and has gradually grown into an established event in the yearly programme. This year an innovation was made in the arrangements, in order to make it a larger event than heretofore, in that all former editors of the magazine were invited to attend. The banquet was held at the Princeton Inn Wednesday night. Among those present were John H. Thacher, '95; Howard E. White, '95; Edwin M. Norris, '95; Andrew C. Imbrie, '95; Wilbur M. Urban, '95; all of the outgoing Board of Editors: Francis C. McDonald, '96; Alfred L. P. Dennis, '96; R. S. Morris, '96; L. F. Bower, '96; Paul Tillinghast, '96; John J. Moment, '96; David Potter, '96, of the incoming Board of Editors; Frank H. Scott of New-York City. Prof. Bliss Perry of the department of English of the university, J. H. Sears of New-York City, James Barnes, '91, of New-York City; Richard Watson Gilder of New-York City, Prof. W. M. Sloane of the history department of the university, Charles F. Imbrie, '70, of New-York City; T. M. Parrott, '88; V. L. Collins, '92, C. B. Newton, '93; McCready Sykes of New-York City, and J. N. Beam, '96.

Alfred L. P. Dennis, '96, of New-York City, the newly-elected managing editor of the magazine, acted as toastmaster, and the following toasts were responded to: "The '95 Board"—John H. Thacher, '95; "Recollections of things past; with hints and prophecies of things to be." "The '96 Board"—R. S. Morris, '96; "Here we are, large and square, sons of old Nassau." "The Literary Career"—F. H. Scott, President of The Century Company; "An author! 'Tis a venerable name." "The Faculty"—Prof. Bliss Perry; "Whilst that the childe is young, let him be instructed in vertue and lytterature." "The College Editor"—J. H. Sears of Harper's Young People; "None but an author knows an author's cares." "The Alumni"—James Barnes, '91; "Some smack of age in you, some saltness of time."

The final number of the present volume of the magazine, which closes its fiftieth year, appeared Monday evening. A special effort was made by the editors to make the number an attractive one, and it is the largest, as well as one of the best, as the students think, ever issued. Among the contents are an essay by Wilbur M. Urban, '95, on "Philosopher or Fool," a portrayal of Socrates as seen through the eyes of Aristophanes; a biography by Andrew C. Imbrie, '95, of New-York City, called "James Johnson of Princeton," which tells of the career of a familiar old campus figure in Princeton life; Edwin M. Norris, '95, contributes a critical essay on "Tennyson and Humanity in 'The Palace of Art'"; "Princeton and the Constitution of the United States," by John W. Garrett, '95, sketches the college's relation in connection with the framing of that venerable document; Franklin B. Morse, '95, in a sketch called "Raggsy," tells the story of a New-York street arab; "A Study in Inference" is a clever sketch of the commencement girl, by John H. Thacher, '95; "Inconstancy," by F. C. McDonald, '96, and "An April Mood," by W. M. Urban, '95, are the poems of the number.

Wednesday evening the Faculty announced the following men as the contestants for the Junior Oration Prizes on the commencement stage: From the American Whig Society—F. W. Loetscher of Dubuque, Iowa; Edward W. Hamilton of New-York City; E. S. Worcester of Burlington, Vt.; Edward B. Turner of Corning, Iowa. From the Cliosophic Society—J. M. Trout of Bridgeville, Del.; J. J. Moment of Orono, Ontario; G. H. Waters of Peekskill, N. Y., and C. W. Wisner of Baltimore, Md.

Preparations are well under way for the annual sophomore dance, and every effort is being put forth by the committee to make the affair a success. The following ladies have kindly consented to act as patronesses for the event; Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of New-York City, Mrs. I. V. Brokaw of New-York City, Mrs. J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Mrs. W. P. Wilson, Mrs. R. M. Cadwalader, Mrs. Andrew Wheeler, Mrs. Herman O. Armour, Mrs. D. Derwent Thompson, Mrs. F. W. Roebling, Mrs. A. M. Dickinson, Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, Mrs. William Ebbets Lowe, Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer, Mrs. Joseph L. Munn, Mrs. L. Riggs, Mrs. T. Harrason Garrett, Mrs. Francis L. Patton, Mrs. John Grier Hibben, Mrs. H. B. Fine, Mrs. William M. Sloane, and Mrs. Edwin A. Lewis.

The Faculty has announced the schedule of final examinations for the year's work for all the classes of the academic department. The senior examinations will begin May 13 and close on the 25th. Other classes will be examined from May 28 to June 8.

CORNELL'S MUSICAL CLUBS.

Preparations Completed for Their Trip to England.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 5.—Arrangements have been nearly completed for the European trip of the musical clubs. The men will leave Ithaca by a special train on the night of June 16, and will sail the next day from New-York on the steamer Paris. The first concert will be given in St. James Hall, London, on the evening of July 4, and will be made distinctively an American event. Patriotic and American songs will be sung, and all Americans in London will be invited to turn out on this occasion. From London the boys will go to Henley to attend the races, in which the Cornell crew is to take part. After the Henley regatta a second London concert will be given, and the clubs will then make a tour of Southern England, visiting the principal watering places, including Southport, Brighton, and Portsmouth. The principal towns of Wales and Northern England will then be visited. At least two concerts will be given in Scotland—at Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The clubs will then cross the Irish Channel and will appear in the principal cities of Ireland. The final concert of the tour will be given at Queenstown, where the men are to take ship for America. The clubs will be attended by Prof. H. E. Dann, the director of the Glee Club, who has had charge of the training of the men for several years. J. E. Alpuente of New-York will have the management of the clubs during the tour, and will sail for England the latter part of May, in order to make all necessary preparations for the trip.

The fourth lecture in the series on "Money and Finance" is to be delivered Thursday, May 9, by Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa. The subject of the lecture will be "The Relation of Silver to the Monetary Problem." Lectures have recently been given by Mr. C. E. Emery before the Sibley College of Engineering, by Mr. Robert E. McMath before the civil engineers, and by Dr. John Ordronaux before the School of Law.

The contest for the '86 Memorial Prize in Declamation, a prize established by the class of '86 as a memorial, and open to all juniors taking work in the department of elocution and oratory, will be held on the evening of May 24. Several preliminary contests have already been held, and the number of candidates has been narrowed down to the following twelve, who will appear in the final contest: William John Curtiss, Arts, Rochester, N. Y.; Willard Nathan Taber, Philosophy, Hastings, Neb.; Oliver Dudley Eurden, Philosophy, Cazenovia, N. Y.; Fayette Ehle Moyer, Philosophy, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Charles Henry Rammelkamp, Philosophy, South Orange, N. J.; Alfred Tennyson Sperry, Letters, Malone, N. Y.; Harry Leslie Powers, Letters, Ripon, Wis.; Raymond Lynn Coffin, Arts, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Stephen Fish Sherman, Jr., Letters, New-York City; Miss Lucy Hutchinson Savage, Science, Cromwell, Conn.; Walter Henry Edson, Letters, Sinclairville, N. Y.; Harley Nutting Crosby, Letters, Wrightson, N. Y.

The prizes for work done on the '96 Cornellian have been awarded as follows: First artistic prize, W. Robb Wilder, '96; second artistic prize, R. F. Maynard, '97; first literary prize, H. J. O'Brien, '95; second literary prize, A. R. Horr, '95; best set of grinds, O. H. Fernback, '95. Prizes for comic cuts for best cover design have not yet been awarded. Part of The Cornellian is already in the hands of the printer, and the book will be ready for distribution about June 1.

NEWS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Several Important Appointments to the Faculty Recently.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., May 5.—The Trustees of Bryn Mawr College have made several new appointments to the Faculty, among them those of Dr. Mortimer Lamson Earle, as Associate Professor of Greek and Latin, Mr. Paul Elmer More as Associate in Sanskrit and Classical Literature, Mr. Robert Norton as Lecturer in Archaeology, Dr. Florence Bascom as Reader in Geology, and Dr. Alfred Hodder as Lecturer in English Literature. Dr. Bascom is the only woman that has received the degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins, and for the last two years has been Instructor in Geology at the State University of Ohio. Her appointment means that next year, for the first time, Bryn Mawr will offer courses in geology. Mr. More received the degree of A. M. at Harvard, where he is Assistant in Indo-Iranian, and he has also studied in Paris. Dr. Hodder also has studied both at Harvard and in Paris.

Mr. Norton, a son of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, is a graduate of Harvard, and for the last three years has been studying at the American School in Athens and at the University of Cambridge. At Bryn Mawr Mr. Norton will offer courses in classical and in early Italian art, and the Trustees have appropriated a sum for the purchase of photographs for use in connection with these courses. Dr. Earle received the degrees of B. A., M. A., and Ph. D. from Columbia, and continued his classical studies at the American School in Athens and at Berlin. In 1887 and in 1891 Dr. Earle was in charge of the excavations at Sicyon. Macmillan & Co. have recently published for Dr. Earle an edition of the Alcestis of Euripides, which has been receiving very favorable notice. Through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Mr. More has published recently, in the form of a series of letters, an account of Buddha's philosophy, called "The Great Refusal."

The Faculty of Bryn Mawr College has nominated candidates for seven of the nine resident Fellowships which are awarded annually at Bryn Mawr College. The Fellowship in Greek has been awarded to Miss Eleanor Purdie of Newnham College, Cambridge, England, who is at present studying at the University of Freiburg, Switzerland, as the Marian Kennedy student from Newnham College. Miss Purdie was placed in the first class of successful candidates in both Part I. and Part II. of the Classical Tripos. The Fellowship in Latin was awarded to Miss Jennette Atwater Street, who will receive the degree of A. B. from the University of Toronto in 1895. The Fellowship in English was awarded to Miss Phoebe A. Sheavyn, B. A. and M. A. of the University of London, who for the last year, while continuing her English work in Bryn Mawr, has been conducting advanced courses in English drama and English poetry. Miss Minna Steele Smith of Newnham College, Cambridge, England, and present Fellow in Teutonic Philology, was re-elected Fellow in Teutonic Philology for next year. Miss Emilie Norton Martin, who received her B. A. degree from Bryn Mawr College in 1894, was elected Fellow in Mathematics. The Fellowship in Chemistry was awarded to Miss Edna May Clark, B. L., of the University of Michigan, who for the last three years has been Instructor in Chemistry in Wellesley College. The Fellowship in Biology was awarded to Miss Clara Langenbeck, Ph. G., of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, and B. S. of the University of Cincinnati.

The Trustees also confirmed the nominations of the Faculty for the holders of the two European Fellowships which are awarded annually by the college. The Bryn Mawr European Fellowship was awarded to Miss Florence Leftwich of Baltimore, who expects to receive her A. B. in June, after two years' residence at Bryn Mawr. Miss Leftwich was at one time a student at Wellesley College, and before coming to Bryn Mawr spent some time in private study. The Garrett European Fellowship was awarded to Miss Edith Hamilton of Fort Wayne, Ind., who received her A. B. and A. M. last June from Bryn Mawr College, and this year, as Fellow in Latin, has been continuing her work in classics.

Rochester Theological Seminary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 5.—The annual commencement exercises of the Rochester Theological Seminary opened this evening with the annual sermon before the Judson Society for Missionary Inquiry, by President B. L. Whitman of Colby University. The other principal events of the week will be: Tuesday evening, annual oration before the Robinson Rhetorical Society, by the Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford of Buffalo; Wednesday morning, conference on "Congregational Worship," at which the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of New-York will preside, and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. A. K. Parker of Chicago, Prof. T. Harwood Pattison and the Rev. J. W. A. Stewart of Rochester; Wednesday afternoon, alumni oration by Prof. Ernest D. Burton, '82, of the Chicago Divinity School; Wednesday evening, addresses by members of the graduating class and reception to alumni graduates and friends of the seminary; Thursday morning, annual meeting of New-York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, with addresses by President J. P. Greene of William Jewell College, President A. G. Slocum of Kalamazoo College, and the Rev. Dr. J. T. Beckley of New-York; Thursday afternoon, alumni dinner; Thursday evening, graduating exercises of German department.

There will be twenty-seven graduates. Their names and residences follow; Henry P. Aulick, Falmouth, Ky.; James M. Baker, Medina; John Bentzeln, Troupsburg; Birney B. Bosworth, Bristol, Vt.; Harvey D. Brown, Rochester; John R. Brown, Brooklyn; Frederick W. Cliff, Rochester; John R. Comer, Glover Depot, Va.; James A. M. Crouch, La Grange, Mo.; Edward F. Dillard, Columbia, Va.; Benjamin R. Downer, Fairview, Ky.; John A. Earl, Des Moines, Iowa; Albert Ehrgott, Cincinnati, Ohio; William L. Ferguson, Stuart, Iowa; Frank Kaiser, Philadelphia, Penn.; James Long, Monroe, N. C.; Charles H. Maxson, Hornellsville; Jacob Pfeiffer, New-Haven, Conn.; Elijah F. Rice, Beaufort, N. C.; William J. Siy, Brooklyn; Jacob Speicher, Philadelphia, Penn.; Joseph Sullivan, Rochester; Robert D. Trich, Youngstown, Ohio; James E. Warner, Cambridge, Mass.; Harold Pattison, Rochester; German Department—Emil Berger, Philadelphia, Penn.; Gustav Schwarzmann, New-York City.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., May 5.—A recital was given under the auspices of the Wells Philharmonic Club April 25 by Mr. Percy G. Lapey, baritone, assisted by Mr. Henry Jacobson, violinist, formerly Director of Music in the college, and by Miss Ellis and Miss Robinson, pianists, and Mr. Winkler, 'cellist.

On Saturday evening, April 27, Mr. John H. Osborne gave a lecture on printing from wood plates and the processes of steel engraving. This was followed Monday evening by a lecture on the methods of etching. Both lectures were illustrated by stereopticon views of fine engravings and etchings chosen especially to show the progress in the art, and the different methods in use at the present day.

The anniversary of the birthday of Col. Edwin B. Morgan, May 2, is regarded as a second Founder's Day at Wells. Col. Morgan did so much in carrying out the plans of the founder that their names will always be closely associated in the history of the college. The day was observed this year by a short service in the college chapel, at which the students were addressed by Mr. William Henry Seward of Auburn, one of the Board of Trustees.

On Thursday a charming song recital was given by Miss Vera Ross, assisted by Miss Edith A. Ellis, pianist.

INDICTMENTS MAY FOLLOW

New-Jersey State Officials May Have to Stand Trial.

SEQUEL TO THE SENATE INQUIRY

The Mercer County Grand Jury to be Drawn To-day—No Imputation on the Democratic Party.

TRENTON, May 5.—The Mercer County Grand Jury will be drawn to-morrow, and it is stated here in Republican circles that it will be so drawn that it will contain men who will have the stamina to indict any of the State officials who have been exposed by the Senate investigating committee.

Sheriff Ege and County Clerk Gummere have been sitting through the sessions, and they will have the selection of the jury. William S. Gummere, the new Supreme Court Justice, who succeeds the late Leon Abbett, is a brother of County Clerk Barker Gummere, and the first Republican Supreme Court Justice to preside in the Mercer court, and he will charge in favor of judicial inquiry by the jury.

It is said that Prosecutor Bayard Stockton has requested a copy of the evidence taken by the committee.

The Republican gossip indicates that a scheme is being hatched to get possession of the Secretary of State's office by forcing him to resign, and if he refuses to do so, to impeach him at the next sitting of the Legislature, in June.

The Democratic Party of New-Jersey has been saved from the imputation that the State funds investigated by Secretary of State Kelsey were made to earn money for the Democratic State campaign fund. It has been the general plan and policy of the managers of the investigation to apply all the evidence of extortion that has been secured to demonstrate the proposition that the moneys obtained were for the building up of a powerful and energetic Democratic machine.

The Secretary testified that, without any intention of wrongdoing, he applied the accumulating fees of his office to his private bank account, and considered the money for the time as his private funds, and invested it as the opportunity came. He interpreted the law as not compelling him to make immediate returns, and, as no demands had been made upon him by the financial officers of the State to do so, he continued to use the State's money until the end of the fiscal year, and then made a return of all the fees in lump. Whatever moneys were earned by the investment of these State fees went into his private account, and were not part and parcel of the great corruption fund that seems to exist solely in the minds of Republican thundermakers.

Allan McDermott, who is the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was asked yesterday whether B. J. Ford or any of the Democrats who have figured conspicuously in the exposure by the Senate committee were liberal contributors to the State campaign fund, and he answered in the negative. "The idea," he said, "that B. J. Ford was manipulating all the purchases of supplies for the State House so as to secure campaign funds is ridiculous, and, once more, B. J. Ford, neither for himself nor for the persons furnishing supplies, ever made a contribution to this fund. If he had, I certainly should have known it, and to make sure of it I inspected the books of the Treasurer of the State Democratic Executive Committee and found that Mr. Ford was not credited with a penny, and was assured that he never had contributed. These stories of enormous amounts being gathered in for Democratic purposes are all fables. The State Committee never saw these moneys, and if they were collected for the lubricating of a great Democratic machine they would certainly have passed through the central body."

"I think it is very plainly the duty of this committee to offer absolute immunity to ex-Superintendent Ford and let him come back and tell the whole story. We have received it in fragments. Let him tell what he did with the money. I think it is but fair to the Democratic Party that it should be relieved of the imputation that this percentage system, or any other system, grew out of the demand for campaign funds. I think Ford would be perfectly willing to tell all he knows if he had the assurance that he would not be prosecuted. There is no doubt that the committee knows where he is and could get him at any time."

B. F. Lee, the Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, in reply to whether any large sums were received for campaign purposes from B. J. Ford, stated most emphatically that no moneys were received from Mr. Ford as an agent, nor from himself individually. He said: "Mr. Ford, although holding a good-paying State House office, refused absolutely to contribute a penny to the State fund. He was solicited in the usual form at the direction of the Democratic State Committee, and always met the solicitations with the reply that he had to put out his funds in another direction, meaning, no doubt, that he was called upon for contributions.

"As to the other stories of the Democratic State Committee exacting the collection of percentages from those who had dealings with the State, it is absurd. The books of the Executive Committee do not show it, and they are always open to the members of the committee and to the prominent workers of the party. So far, however, the percentages that have been shown by the investigation, that are supposed to have been absorbed in Democratic campaign funds, are very small, not over $25,000, covering a period of four or five years. That would not be much to raise into a campaign fund, and would not raise any great disturbance politically, but as a matter of fact we have not had any large sums of money to expend. The State Committee authorized the collection of funds to carry on the campaigns, but no amount was fixed. No matter what the party's salary was, he was only solicited to give what he could afford and what he thought was his duty, and a ten-dollar contribution was received very often where some persons would estimate that probably $100 would be the proper amount."

The revelations of Thursday's sitting, which involved Secretary of State Kelsey to some extent, have had the effect of spoiling his usual Summer trip to Europe, as he was about to sail yesterday for Carlsbad Springs. He will be a witness again before the committee on Friday, as he refused to complete his testimony on Thursday because he suddenly discovered its drift. He saw that he was testifying against himself, because he could not, either from memory or records at the time, tell how much he had expended for clerical hire, but asked leave to have a thorough examination of his books made, and to furnish a schedule to the committee of the expenditures during the last six years.

It is not known definitely what will be the line of testimony to be taken up next. It is intimated that it will be the World's Fair Commission, the Clerk of Chancery office, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court office. In the former case the extravagant expenditure of the commission is alleged, and that more was expended for champagne suppers than for glass cases in which to make a good, strong State exhibit; but the prying into the affairs of the two court offices is more to ascertain what are the value of these offices, as they are now the only two fee offices that remain. There are all sorts of estimates put upon the value of these two offices, it being stated that they are worth anywhere from $10,000 to $20,000 a year. It is quite likely that the committee will strike a snag when it attempts to make Allan McDermott tell all he knows, for he very freely expressed himself on Thursday that the committee has no power to compel witnesses to testify; that it has the power to compel a man to bring his books, papers, and vouchers and put him on the stand, but it cannot make him testify if he is not so disposed, and it is quite probable that McDermott would test the law under which the committee is operating if he was called on to testify.

An interesting but startling phase of the investigation threatens if the affairs of the Supreme Court office are looked into, for it would necessitate the exposure of the book account of that office, which would show that many lawyers of New-Jersey, if they were in any other business, would probably have been posted "dead beats" long ago. If there is anything a lawyer does not like to pay, it is the costs taxed in suits, and some of them have not paid for over ten years. There is due the Supreme Court Clerk upward of $20,000, and the list of those who are slow or do not pay at all includes the names of some of the best-known practitioners in the State, who have accounts running from $50 to $500.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY

An Effort to Induce Assistant Secretary McAdoo to Become a Candidate.

TRENTON, N. J., May 5.—The Democrats are pulling themselves together and casting about for some good strong man to place on the list of Gubernatorial possibilities. Ambassador Runyon has written from Berlin that he is not and never has been a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and as this was stated in the course of a formal correspondence, it takes the old Chancellor out of the fight.

Attorney General Stockton must also be considered as not in the list, because, on account of declining age, he is anxious to retire to private life. Senator Henry D. Winton of Bergen County has been prominently mentioned during the past few days as a man having all the essential qualities to make an energetic canvass, but the whole of the Gubernatorial gossip has been animated by the announcement that it might be possible to induce ex-Congressman William McAdoo to become the standard bearer. He has not said that he would not, and the favorable manner in which the announcement has been received indicates that pressure will be brought to bear upon him by the leaders to induce him to make a fight.

Mr. McAdoo is the favorite son of the Democracy, and has probably brought more honor to the Democratic Party than any other Jerseyman. He had some slight differences with some of his constituents at the time he was a member of Congress, but these grew out of factional strife. Now that the Democratic Party is united for positive action, there is a general turning of all the Democrats toward Assistant Secretary McAdoo, and he may be induced to accept the nomination.

Allan McDermott will not serve as Chairman of the State Committee, even if it is offered to him by the next convention, but announces himself willing to co-operate with both the committee and the leaders in the work.

IN MEMORY OF W. J. DEMOREST

MANY SPEAKERS TELL OF HIS GREAT WORK FOR PROHIBITION.

He Will Be Remembered, Says John P. St. John, After the Liquor Traffic Is Obliterated.

Chickering Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon with friends and admirers of the late W. Jennings Demorest, in whose memory a service was held. The services were opened by the playing of the Chopin Funeral March, after which the Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D., offered prayer. The choir of the American Temperance Union rendered the anthem, "What Are These?" and then Prof. Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, delivered an address.

"Mr. Demorest," he said, "was a man who had the strength of his convictions. He thought it better to be with the minority when he knew that he was right, than to be with a majority which he thought was wrong."

Joseph A. Bogardus, President of the American Temperance Union, read letters from Mrs. Frances Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Gordon, John J. Worley, Mrs. John P. St. John, the Grand Lodge, Knights Templar of Scotland, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, New Hampshire, and many other organizations and individuals, and a host of others. Mr. Bogardus then presented a memorial prepared by the members of the Prohibition Party.

Dr. D. H. Mann, H. W. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars, of which organization Mr. Demorest was a member, spoke briefly upon Mr. Demorest as a Templar. "Mr. Demorest," he said, "was an evangelist in the cause of temperance. His work was done with his pen and with his purse, and he never counted the cost. He wielded an immense power, and his colleagues will feel his loss.

Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the New-York State Women's Christian Temperance Union, spoke next, and paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Demorest. "Seldom, very seldom," she said "that one man touches so many phases and sides of character as Mr. Demorest did. He would have no compromise, and it was prohibition first, last, and always with him, and no license, high or low."

Mrs. Burt concluded by paying a tribute to Mr. Demorest's chivalry in the cause of womanhood.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, D. D., the next speaker, said that during his life Mr. Demorest always worked for the amelioration of the masses, and was indefatigable in the cause of suffering humanity.

John Lloyd Thomas was the next speaker. Mr. Thomas, who was a co-worker of Mr. Demorest in the cause of Prohibition, spoke feelingly of his late friend.

"Mr. Demorest," he said, "loved the right and hated the wrong. He was either heart and soul in favor of a thing or against it with the same fervor. He knew no compromise. He fought for the negro in 1861, and in late years brought the same energy to bear in his fight for prohibition. An honest man is the noblest work of God, who does not allow his noblest works to die. W. Jennings Demorest is not dead, for his spirit and his teachings live."

John P. St. John of Kansas said that what he most admired in Mr. Demorest's character was his love for his mother. "Mr. Demorest," he said, "always spoke of his mother in loving terms, and lost no opportunity of showing how much he loved her.

The speaker then dwelt on the life of Mr. Demorest, and said: "Let me say right here that no man in this country in the last ten years has done so much toward the overthrow of the liquor traffic as W. Jennings Demorest. It is not too much to say that he spent $1,000 a month in the cause of prohibition, and he spent the money quietly, unostentatiously, and without any flourish of trumpets. In all my long acquaintance with him I never heard him utter a word against any man. Although the body of W. Jennings Demorest is in the grave, his spirit lives, and his principles are deep in the hearts of the American people. He needs no monument. His monument is in the hearts of the people. His memory will be cherished long after the abominable liquor traffic is blotted out."

The proceedings closed with a benediction by the Rev. Stephen Merritt.

CHARLES PRATT MEMORIAL UNVEILED

A Statue Placed in the Emanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

The memorial to the late Charles Pratt, the founder of Pratt Institute and one of the charter members of the Emanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place, Brooklyn, was unveiled in the church yesterday morning.

The memorial is a bronze figure of the Angel of Memory in the conventional Greek style. It stands on a pedestal in the vestibule of the church. The front of the pedestal has a bronze bas-relief of Mr. Pratt. There is also this inscription:

"In Memoriam.

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, henceforth, and their works will follow them."

The memorial was designed by Herbert Adams, the sculptor, and he was at work on it two years before it was satisfactory.

Honors for John Russell Pope.

John Russell Pope of New-York, a member of the class of '94, School of Mines, Columbia College, has won the Roman Scholarship in the American School of Architecture, Rome.

The scholarship entitles Mr. Pope to eighteen months' study and travel in foreign countries. The jury that awarded the scholarship consisted of R. M. Hunt, H. M. Day, and W. M. Kendall. A design for a savings bank was the subject of the contest. Percy Ash and Henry G. Emery received honorable mention.

The American School of Architecture in Rome was opened on the 1st of November, 1894, and now occupies eight rooms on an upper story of the Palazzo Torlonia. Next Winter it will move into new quarters. Its object is to found in Italy a permanent post-graduate course of study for American architects.

THE FOX'S CREW DESERTED HER

Life-Savers Afterward Floated the Stranded Pilot Boat and Took Her Safe into Port.

The pilot boat Richard K. Fox of the Sandy Hook fleet, which put out from Stapleton, S. I., Saturday for station duty, was stranded early yesterday morning on the outer Rockaway shoals. The heave of the ground swell strained the vessel badly and caused her to spring a leak. The water rushed into the hold, and, under the impression that the boat was going to pieces, the crew abandoned the craft. Seven of them took to the yawl and were picked up by the tug Argus of the Shore Inspection Service. The rest were taken ashore by the life-savers of the Rockaway Beach Life-Saving Station.

Capt. Vandegard of the Argus says the yawl was making for the mainland, when the Argus sighted the boat midway between the shoal and the Iron Pier at Coney Island. From the men he learned that the Fox was tacking at the time of the accident. Pilot David S. Nicolay, who was at the wheel at the time, thought the boat was further to the southward than she actually was. There was a thick fog, and shore and lights were shrouded. Other pilots besides Nicolay on board the craft were J. J. Canvin, John Shooks, and James Van Pelt. The crew consisted of Boatkeeper Butler, four deckhands, and a steward. The men saved all their effects. Those picked up in the yawl were transferred by the Argus to the pilot boat Caldwell H. Colt, No. 13, bound in.

That the Fox was in no great danger of breaking up was shown by the fact that the life-savers subsequently got the craft afloat, and sailed her to an anchorage off Stapleton, S. I. The boat had five feet of water in her hold when the life-savers boarded her. They found the pumps in good order, and managed to free the vessel of its burden of water. Just to see if the boat could be floated, they ran a small kedge anchor off shore, dropped it at a good distance from the stranded craft, made the line fast to the capstan, and, aided by the flood tide, succeeded in prizing the vessel out of its bed of sand. Then they picked up the anchor, hoisted sail, and sailed the Fox to Staten Island. There were four feet of water in the hold when the anchorage off Stapleton was reached. It was the intention last night to tow the Fox to the Erie Basin.

The Fox is of 47 tons register. She measures 65 feet in length, and has a beam of 20 feet. The vessel was built in Chelsea, Mass., in 1876. She was formerly the Lillie of the Boston pilot fleet. The boat is insured for $8,000. As the life-savers who floated the craft and navigated her to port are Government employes, they cannot claim salvage, as the saving of property, as well as life, is a part of their business.

WAS ONCE WEBSTER'S SECRETARY

The Foundation for B. F. Constable's Fortune Laid by Selling Information Imparted by the Great Statesman.

Benjamin F. Constable, at one time assistant secretary to Daniel Webster,

sprinkled from the baptismal font, and in manhood we may wade into deep immersions, and yet never come to moral purification. We may kneel without prayer, and bow without reverence, and sing without any acceptance. All your creeds, and liturgies, and sacraments, and genuflections, and religious convocations amount to nothing unless your heart-life go into them. When that bronzed slave took from the presence of Pilate that wash basin he carried away none of Pilate's cruelty, or Pilate's wickedness, or Pilate's guilt.

"Nothing against creeds; we all have them, either written or implied. Nothing against ceremonies; they are of infinite importance. Nothing against sacraments; they are Divinely commanded. Nothing against a rosary if there be as many heartfelt prayers as beads counted. Nothing against incense floating up from censer amid Gothic arches, if the prayers be as genuine as the aroma is sweet. Nothing against Epiphany, or Lent, or Ash Wednesday, or Easter, or Good Friday, or Whitsuntide, or Palm Sunday, if these symbols have behind them genuine repentance, and holy reminiscence, and Christian consecration. But ceremony is only the sheath to the sword, it is only the shell to the kernel, it is only the lamp to the flame, it is only the body to the spirit. The outward must be symbolical of the inward. Wash the hands by all means, but, more than all, wash the heart.

"Behold, also, as you see Governor Pontius Pilate thrust his hand into this wash basin, the power of conscience. He had an idea there was blood on his hand—the blood of an innocent person, whom he might have acquitted if he only had the courage. Poor Pilate! His conscience was after him, and he knew the stain would never be washed from the right hand or the left hand, and, until the day of his death, though he might wash in all the lavers of the Roman Empire, there would be still bright fingers and two thumbs red at the tips.

The Power of Conscience.

"Oh, the power of conscience when it is fully aroused! With whip of scorpions over a bed of spikes in pitch of midnight it chases guilt. Are there ghosts? Yes, not of the graveyard, but of one's mind not at rest.

And thus, Brutus, amid his slumbering host.
Startled with Caesar's stalwart ghost.

"Macbeth looked at his hand after the midnight assassination, and he says:

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green—one red.

"For every sin, great or small, conscience, which is the voice of God, has a reproof, more or less emphatic. Charles IX., responsible for the St. Bartholomew massacre, was chased by the bitter memories, and, in his dying moments, said his confessor, Ambrose Parry: 'Doctor, I don't know what's the matter with me; I am in a fever of body and mind, and have been for a long while. Oh, if I had only spared the innocent and the imbecile and the cripple!' Rousseau declared in old age that a sin he committed in his youth still gave him sleepless nights. Charles II. of Spain could not sleep unless he had in the room a confessor and two friars. Cataline had such bitter memories he was startled at the least sound. Cardinal Beaufort, having slain the Duke of Gloucester, often in the night would say, 'Away! away! why do you look at me?' Richard III., having slain his two nephews, would sometimes in the night shout from his couch and clutch his sword, fighting apparations. A man condemned to death and while awaiting for his doom complained to the jailer that the prisoners on the other side of the wall all night long kept charging him with his crime when there were no prisoners on the other side of the wall. It was the voice of his own conscience.

"From what did Adam and Eve try to hide when they had all the world to themselves? From their own conscience. What made Cain's punishment greater than he could bear? His conscience. What made Ahab cry out to the prophet, 'Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?' What made the great Felix tremble before the little missionary? Conscience. What made Balshazzar's teeth chatter with a chill when he saw a finger come out of the black sleeve of the midnight and write on the plastering? Conscience, conscience!

The Terrible Accuser.

"Why is it that that man in this audience, with all the marks of worldly prosperity upon him, is agitated while I speak, and is now flushed and is now pale, and then the breath is uneven, and then beads of perspiration on the forehead, and then the look of unrest comes to a look of horror and despair? I know not. But he knows, and God knows. It may be that he despoiled a fair young life and turned innocence into a waif, and the smile of hope into the brazen laughter of despair. Or it may be that he has in his possession the property of others, and by some stratagem he keeps it according to law, and yet he knows it is not his own, and that if his heart should stop beating this moment he would be in hell forever. Or it may be he is responsible for a great mystery, the disappearance of some one who was never heard of, and the detectives were baffled, and the tracks were all covered up, and the swift horse or the rail train took him out of reach, and there are only two persons in the universe who know of it—God and himself. God present at the time of the tragedy and present at the retrospection, and conscience—conscience with stings, conscience with pincers, conscience with flails, conscience with furnaces, is upon him; and until a man's conscience rouses him he does not repent.

"What made that farmer converted to God go to his infidel neighbor and say, 'Neighbor, I have four of your sheep. They came over into my fold six years ago. They had your mark upon them, and I changed it to my mark. I want you to have those sheep, and I want you to have the interest on the money, and I want you to have the increase of the fold; if you want to send me to prison, I shall make no complaint'? The infidel heard of the man's conversion, and he said: 'Now, if you have got them sheep you are welcome to them. I don't want nothing of those things at all. You just go away from me. Something has got hold of you that I don't understand. I heard you were down at those religious meetings.' But the converted man would not allow things to stand in that way, and so the infidel said: 'Well, now, you can pay me the value of the sheep, and 6 per cent. interest from that time to this, and I sha'n't say anything more about it. Just go away from me.' What was the matter with the two farmers? In the one case a convicted conscience leading him to honesty, and in the other case a convicted conscience warning against infidelity.

The Effects of Conversion.

"Thomas Oliver was one of John Wesley's preachers. The early part of his life had been full of recklessness, and he had made debts wherever he could borrow. He was converted to God, and then he went forth to preach and pay his debts. He had a small amount of property left him, and immediately set out to pay his debts, and everybody knew he was in earnest; and to consummate the last payment he had to sell his horse and saddle and bridle. That was conscience. That is converted conscience. That is religion.

Frank Tiebout, a converted rumseller, had a large amount of liquor on hand at the time of his conversion, and he put all the kegs, and barrels, and demijohns in a wagon and took them down in front of the old church where he had been converted and had everything emptied into the street. That is religion.

"Why the thousands of dollars sent every year to the United States Treasury, at Washington, as 'conscience money?' Why, it simply means there are Postmasters, and there are attorneys, and there are officials who sometimes retain that which does not belong to them; and these men are converted, or under powerful pressure of conscience, and make restitution. If all the moneys out of which the State and the United States Treasuries have been defrauded should come back to their rightful exchequers, there would be money enough to pay all the State debts and all the United States debt by day after to-morrow.

"Conversion amounts to nothing unless the heart is converted, and the pocketbook in converted, and the cash drawer is converted, and the ledger is converted, and the fire-proof safe is converted, and the pigeonhole containing the correspondence is converted, and his improvement is noticed even by the canary bird that sings in the parlor, and the cat that licks the platter after the meal, and the dog that comes bounding from the kennel to greet him.

"A man half converted, or quarter converted, or a thousandth part converted, is not converted at all. What will be the great book in the Day of Judgment? Conscience! Conscience, recalling misimproved opportunities. Conscience recalling unforgiven sins. Conscience bringing up all the past. Alas! for this Governor Pontius Pilate! That night after the court had adjourned and the Sanhedrists had gone home, and nothing was heard outside the room but the step of the sentinel, I see Pontius Pilate arise from his tapestried and sleepless couch and go to the laver and begin to wash his hands, crying, 'Out, out, crimson spot! Tellest thou to me, and to God, and to the night, my crime? Is there no alkali to remove these dreadful stains? Is there no chemistry to dissolve this carnage? Must I to the day of my death carry the blood of this innocent man on my heart and hand? Out, thou crimson spot!' The worst thing a man can have is an evil conscience, and the best thing a man can have is what Paul calls a good conscience.

Moral Purification.

"But is there no such thing as moral purification? If a man is a sinner once must he always be a sinner, and an unforgiven sinner? We have all had conscience after us. Or do you tell me that all the words of your life have been just right, and all the thoughts of your heart have been just right, and all the actions of your life just right? Then, you do not know yourself, and I take the responsibility of saying you are a Pharisee; you are a hypocrite, you are a Pontius Pilate, and do not know it. You commit the very same sin that Pilate committed. You have crucified the Lord of Glory. But if nine-tenths of this audience are made up of thoughtful and earnest people, then nine-tenths of this audience are saying within themselves: 'Is there no such thing as moral purification? Is there no laver in which the soul may wash and be clean?' Yes, yes, yes. Tell it in song, tell it in sermon, tell it in prayer, tell it to the hemispheres. That is what David cried out for when he said: 'Wash me thoroughly from my sin, and cleanse me from mine iniquities.' And that is what in another place, he cried out for when he said: 'Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow.' Behold, the laver of the Gospel, filled with living fountains. Did you ever see the picture of the laver in the ancient tabernacle or in the ancient temple? The laver in the ancient tabernacle was made out of the women's metallic looking-glasses. It was a great basin, standing on a beautiful pedestal, but when the temple was built, then the laver was an immense agair, called the brazen sea; and oh, how deep were the floods there gathered! And there were ten lavers beside—five at the right and five at the left—and each laver had three hundred gallons of water. And the outside of these lavers was carved and chased with palm trees so delicately cut you could almost see the leaves tremble, and lions so true to life that you could imagine you saw the nostrils throb, and the cherubim with outspread wings. That magnificent laver of the old dispensation is a feeble type of the more glorious laver of our dispensation—our sunlit dispensation.

The Laver of Salvation.

"Here is the laver holding rivers of salvation, having for its pedestal the Rock of Ages, carved with the figure of the Lion of Judah's tribe, and having palm branches for victory, and wings suggestive of the soul's flight toward God in prayer, and the soul's flight heavenward when we die. Come, ye auditory, and wash away all your sins, however aggravated, and all your sorrows, however agonizing. Come to this fountain, open for all sin and uncleanness, the furthest, the worst. You need not carry your sins half a second. Come and wash in this glorious Gospel laver. Why, that is an opportunity enough to swallow up all nations. That is an opportunity that will yet stand on the Alps and beckon to Italy, and yet stand on the Pyrenees and beckon to Spain, and it will yet stand on the Ural and beckon to Russia, and it will stand at the gate of heaven and beckon to all nations. Pardon for all sin, and pardon right away, from the blood of the Son of God.

"A little child that had been blind, but through skillful surgery brought to sight, said, 'Why, mother, why didn't you tell me the earth and sky are so beautiful? Why didn't you tell me?' 'Oh,' replied the mother, 'my child, I did tell you often; I often told you how beautiful they are; but you were blind, and couldn't see!' Oh, if we could have our eyes opened to see the glories in Jesus Christ, we would feel that the half had not been told us, and you would go to some Christian man and say, 'Why didn't you tell me before of the glories in the Lord Jesus Christ?' and that friend would say, 'I did tell you, but you were blind and could not see, and you were deaf and could not hear.'

"History says that a great army came to capture ancient Jerusalem, and when this army got on the hills, so that they saw the turrets and towers of Jerusalem, they gave a shout that made the earth tremble; and tradition, whether true or false, says that, so great was the shout, eagles flying in the air dropped under the atmospheric percussion. Oh, if we could only catch a glimpse of the towers of this Gospel temple into which you are all invited to come and wash, there would be a song jubilant and wide-resounding, at New Jerusalem seen, at New Jerusalem taken, the hosannas of other worlds flying mid-air would fold their wings and drop into our closing doxology. Against the disappointing and insufficient laver of Pilate's vice and Pilate's cowardice and Pilate's sin, I place the brazen sea of a Saviour's pardoning mercy!"

COMMENDATION FOR GOV. MORTON

The Rev. Dr. Abbott Approves His Veto of the Charities Bill.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in a brief prelude to his sermon, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, pronounced Gov. Morton a strong, as well as an honest, man for his veto of the Worth Charities bill. A few weeks ago Dr. Abbott and other prominent ministers of Brooklyn denounced this bill from their pulpits.

"The poor, the sick, and the criminals of this county," said Dr. Abbott, in congratulating his large congregation on the defeat of the bill, "are under the control of a Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, three in number, against whose administration, so far as I know, no complaint has been brought. There was introduced and passed in the Legislature a bill giving power to a board of three officeholders to appoint a single-headed Commisson of Charities and Correction. It was a bill enabling certain men to get as a reward for past political services the control of certain offices. These politicians made no secret of their designs on the Department of Charities and Correction. They told exactly what they were after. Their position was: 'We helped to nominate Gov. Morton, therefore Gov. Morton ought to give us charge of the poor, the sick, and the insane, so that we may see what we can make out of it.' I do not exaggerate. That was their position, as expressed time and again in the newspapers.

"For my part, I think it would be better to found an asylum for those who cannot get public offices, rather than to allow this department to be managed by incompetent men, whose only plan is to see what they can make out of it for decayed politicians.

"The final defeat of this iniquitous bill would not have been accomplished but for three men. One of these was James McKeen, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred; another was Dr. Brush, whom we all in Plymouth like to call 'our Dr. Brush'; the third was Gov. Morton, who had to resist a great amount of political pressure, and proved himself a strong, as well as an honest man in the course he has taken."

Dr. Abbott also congratulated his congregation on the refusal of the Excise Board to grant a liquor license to Michael Murphy for his proposed saloon at the chief entrance to the new terminal of the bridge. He said all who took part in the fight against granting the license owed a debt of gratitude to Edward M. Shepard for his argument before the Excise Commissioners.

It was communion Sunday yesterday, and the sermon at Plymouth Church bore relation to the nature of the service. The text was the 56th verse of the Sixth Chapter of John: "He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood abideth in me, and I in him."

The theme of the sermon was the purely symbolic character of the sacrament of the eucharist.

"Whatever we may think of this metaphor of John's," said Dr. Abbott, "it is evident that it was a favorite one with Christ, and had deep significance in His mind, for later He embodied it in a farewell supper with His Disciples, and so commended it to them that whenever they met to pray, particularly at the Paschal Supper, or, if you prefer, whenever they ate together, they broke bread and drank wine.

"Certainly we are not to take this metaphor literally. If we are to do this, we might as well say the Bible teaches idolatry, because it says God is a rock. Jesus Christ used the phraseology of the Paschal Supper, saying, 'This is the lamb that was sacrificed for you in Egypt.' If this before us was the blood and flesh of Christ, we could hardly eat and drink it, and it certainly would not help us if we were to do so.

"What does the language of the text mean? We eat His body and drink His blood not because it is different from our own, but because His spirit and life were different from ours.

"A man might be surrounded by food and yet starved to death. A man must eat food, he must assimilate it if he is to derive benefit therefrom. Out of what he eats his brain, his nerves, his tissues are nourished. A man lives on what he eats.

"So it is in education. What is education? We take the thoughts of the writer and they become our thoughts; merely memorized learning is no learning. It is simply the development of the memory. When you have digested, assimilated the thoughts of a writer, then and only then has he exercised an educational influence on you. There are men who are so saturated with Browning that they can hardly talk anything except Browning.

"There are preachers who are duplicates in a small way of the late Henry Ward Beecher and Phillips Brooks. I do not mean these duplicates are imitators. I do not mean that a man who has a limp Bible is a duplicate of Mr. Moody, or that a man who talks at the rate of fifty miles an hour is like Phillips Brooks. No. A man the spirit and the life of whose preaching is the spirit and the life of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moody and Mr. Brooks. The idea is expressed in our common vernacular. We say a man devours a book. He absorbs a lecture. And so in the higher life. Why should not a man study at home, and then go up to college once or twice a year for his examinations? Because, if a man did not live at the college, among the students and professors of the college, he would not get anything by the assimilative process. A man breathes in at the universities a great deal more than he takes in deliberately.

"This is true in the spiritual realm. We grow spiritually as we take the spiritual nature of another into our system. It is because men do not do this that men are skeptical, doubtful, irreligious. Not long ago I received a pathetic letter from a man who had devoted his life entirely to business. He said he had been so absorbed in business that he had not had time to study the Bible or cultivate the religious side of his nature. He asked me to give him a book that would teach him immortality. I couldn't do it! The nature in that man that believes in immortality has been starved to death. He's got to begin all over again. He must start afresh.

"To have faith in Christ is to take Christ into ourselves. It's no use, absolutely no use, if you do not attempt to follow His example, if you do not attempt to take in His preaching. It is not the mere fact of Christ's crucifixion that saves us. It is not what He does for us out there. It's what He does in us. It's what He is to us in the personal relation. Some men think it enough that they come into church and say, 'Yes, I know Christ died for the world. I believe in His teachings. Now I'm a Christian.' Not at all! You must feed on Christ.

"I don't know whether to me it is most thankful or regretful that we are not logical. The measure of our Christian experience is not what we think about Christ, but how much we take Him into us. Many a man comes to a church and says, 'I agree to all that Christ said,' but goes out of church and leads a selfish life. Another man comes into church and says, 'I don't believe in miracles, but I know a colony of poor people on the east side of New-York who need to be looked after.' So he goes out of church and over to the east side and teaches and looks after these poor people. Now, this man had been eating of Christ and didn't know it.

"Now, that's what it is to be a Christian. It is to feed on Christ, to digest Him, to take Him into your heart. It is to be made as one with Him. First of all, it is to get acquainted with Him.

"It is astonishing how few men are acquainted with Christ. There are more people in this congregation to-day who have read the life of Abraham Lincoln than have read the life of Jesus Christ. Oh, you've read fragments of His life, know; verses here and there, but if I gave you a book first to last the story of His life. And then you wonder that you don't love Him. How can you? You don't know Him.

"Read Mark, which is the briefest and most pictorial life of Christ. Read Mark in one sitting, if possible. Then take a brief life of Christ written by one of our modern Christian scholars. Read the life through in one sitting, if possible. Then read Matthew, Luke, and John, and compare the four Gospels, one with the other. Then take up the teachings of the Apostles. Then read the Epistles with a question to yourself. When Christ says, 'Beware of the Pharisees'—well, consider if there is any leaven of the Pharisee in you. Take the words of Christ and see what meaning they have bearing on you. Then put the words of Christ in practice; practice makes perfect. A man is not a writing player merely because he reads music by note.

"This is what it means to feed on Christ. You can't do it merely by taking up bread and wine. These are but the symbols. You can do it by assimilating the spirit of Christ, by imitating His example, by incorporating His nature into your own. Christ is a garment. Put Him on. Don't hang the robe up in church and come once a week and put it on.

"Christ is a robe. You are to walk in it. Don't merely throw the robe out and look at it. You can't get across the Brooklyn Bridge merely by standing and looking at the bridge. Christ is the soil. The root is in Him.

"Feed on Christ. Assimilate Christ. Live in Christ. That is what this communion service means. He is our life. Amen."

Before the sermon thirty-six persons were received into the church—twenty-seven on confession of faith and nine by letter from other churches. They were Miss Julia G. Brand, Miss Caroline Quin, Miss Lida F. Chapin, Miss Ella M. Dorn, Miss Minnie M. Glidden, Miss Alice Ayers, Miss Mary Harsen, Miss Emma K. Conyers, Miss Georgianna W. Bennett, Miss Grace Gilbert, Mrs. Mary McClellen, Mrs. Catharine Gilbert, Mrs. Harriet M. Brown, Mrs. Madeline Teuschler, Charles D. Teuschler, Lorenzo A. Cavo, Elisha S. Chapin, Frank L. Randall, George Woodcock, Union N. Bethell, Mrs. Anna C. Cary, Miss Edith E. Van Ingen, Miss Helen Van Ingen, Miss Agnes Williams, Miss Henrietta Williams, Miss Eleanor Williams, Sheldon L. Williams, Mrs. Donna Isabel Bethell, Mrs. Carrie Estelle Randall, Mrs. Wilhelmina H. Osterhoudt, Mrs. Mary L. Judd Tumbridge, Mrs. Mary F. Saunders, Miss Caroline E. Brink, Miss Estelle Bradley Randall, Mrs. Matilda E. Webb, and Mrs. Carrie Tumbridge.

"FACE TO FACE WITH GOD."

"Climb Upward to Perfection," Said the Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks.

At the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Dr. Louis Albert Banks delivered a discourse on "The Vital Atmosphere of a Christian Life." He chose for his text, "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." Philippians, ii., 5.

"It is the supreme glory of our Christianity," said Dr. Banks, "that it demands of us our best. It is never satisfied with any low standard. It sets before us the loftiest ideal that the human mind can conceive of, and demands that our eyes shall be fixed upon that mark as the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Christ's whole life was a constant summons to manhood and womanhood to climb upward to perfection. This upward climbing brings us face to face with God.

"I think no one can study the life of Jesus Christ without being impressed with the fact that it is not the individual miracles which He wrought and the great things which He did which have so impressed the world so much as the great spirit in which He did everything. All life was great to Him. The commonest wayside conversation brought out clearly His divine insight, His wealth of resources, and the gentle sweetness of His nature. All this revealed the spiritual atmosphere in which He lived. It is the vital atmosphere of the Christian life, which it is important for us to attain. Not to be waiting for great opportunities to accomplish great deeds, but to live always in the spirit of Christ.

"There are enough Christians in the world to speedily transform it if we all lived in that atmosphere of faith and hope which characterized Jesus Christ. Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army has proved by his farming experiment at Hadleigh, near London, that what seemed to be worthless and despairing tramps have, under the magical inspiration of Christian hope, become industrious and honest. Of the 200 first sent out from the slums of London, only 40 failed. That is, four-fifths became self-supporting citizens.

"The gentleness of Jesus Christ distinguishes Him, as surely as does His purity of character, from other men who have been mighty forces in the world's history. And the individual Christian among us to-day may be like Christ in the grace of character which he can cultivate that will be of more impressive force for good, than that of gentleness.

"If you ask me how you may come to breathe this vital atmosphere, I answer, make much of the Bible. An impatient man will find no better companion for quiet conversation than Job. The man who is cast down and always looking on the dark side of things, will be cheered and improved if he takes some lessons on the harp of thanksgiving with David for a teacher. The brother who is trying to carry water on both shoulders can have no better diet than to eat pulse a while with David. If your fears are getting the better of your faith, take a sea voyage with Paul. If your love for the Saviour is getting cold, spend a few evenings around those warm heart fires in St. John's Gospel. If you are becoming worldly, until the things of earth seem noisily near, and the unseen and spiritual verities dim and vague, go climb with John to some hilltop in the Isle of Patmos, until you catch a glimpse of 'The City of God.' If you thus live in fellowship with these great souls, you will come to know that the very best things that can come to any child of God are included in your inheritance."

A CLAIM FOR UNIVERSALISM.

The Rev. Dr. Eaton, on His Anniversary, Tells of Its Superiority.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, preached yesterday on "The Superiority of Universalism." In opening, he said the day marked the beginning of the fifteenth year of his pastorate.

"The aged have gone down to the mystery of death during that time," he said. "Boys and girls have grown to manhood and womanhood. We are all bound together in the work, and have been happy.

"During all these years certain changes have been going on in our church. A large city congregation is under the influence of centrifugal force, and tends to grow away from the church. We have supported the institutions which are the noble memorials of Universalism. I wish especially to commend the work of the younger members of our church.

"While all eyes go over the past, while we revere those gone, we stand here as exponents of a peculiar faith—Universalism. We do not believe in throwing stones at our religious neighbors, or calling them hard names, or in any way interfering with their forms of worship. We are glad to recognize the good that may be in any faith not our own. It is the good we strive for, and if we see that others possess it, we give them credit for it.

"But, while we are very glad to recognize the good in other Churches, there are certain elements we do not maintain. There are certain principles underlying the Universalist faith not to be found in any other Church. The Unitarians hold for true much that we do.

"The superiority of Universalism is that it gives us liberty of thought; it gives us a metal existence. 'I think therefore I am.' The greatest enemy of intellectual freedom is authority. It is necessary for every one to understand for himself. The only certitude is that coming from the use of our reason.

"It is not necessary for you or me, in order to accept the theory of evolution, to be a Spencer or a Darwin. If we believe them competent to teach, we accept their theory. So it is in religion. Intellectual freedom is not only an intellectual prerogative, but a most solemn one.

"The history of the Christian Church is a history of denial. The Church of today is not the Church of early days. The Universalist Church says the claim for truth is the predominant claim. If we are looked down on, are scoffed at and ridiculed, we must still go on looking for the truth. I do not say the Universalist is the only Church seeking the truth.

"Too many Churches of our day become fearful of the results of accepting the truth. The Universalists have aspired to intellectual freedom.

"The Universalist Church affirms that the world was created and is governed by a God of infinite power and love.

"Though every soul has moral freedom, it is held responsible for its acts. The Universalist Church declares that punishment is inevitable. But we shall find that God is of infinite mercy and love.

"The Divine love and Divine power working through human will shall result in regenerating men.

"In the matter of endless punishment, the Evangelical Churches in their teaching are no more like the Church of early days than day is to night. You should we say that Christ stands on the top of a pit of burning brimstone ready to cast at will to the bottom some unfortunate wretch? As a matter of fact, the history of the Church shows that where fear was the prevailing motive, morality was never at so low a grade. We see it in the Middle Ages, when the people were held by fear, yet men were never so wicked. It is the certainty, not the severity, of punishment that deters from sin.

"When Dr. Samples criticised our faith he showed he did not know what he was talking about. He does not understand our principles.

"Love is greater than hate or fear, and God is a God of love."

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN PREACHES

Emancipation of Woman, He Says, Dates from the Coming of Christ.

The Rev. James M. Connolly celebrated high mass yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. The Rev. William J. B. Daly was deacon, the Rev. Joseph McMahon sub-deacon, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey master of ceremonies. The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle was deacon of honor to the Archbishop. William F. Pecher presided at the organ, and there was a choir of fifty voices. The kyrie was from Mass No. 1, in D, by Legeal, and at the offertory "Ave Maria," from Gordigiani, was sung.

Archbishop Corrigan delivered a sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin during the present month, in which the Church pays to her especial honors. After dwelling on the dignity to which Mary had been elevated by becoming the mother of God, speaking of the emancipation of women from the state of slavery and degradation in which they were placed under pagan nations as compared with the dignity they had attained, and the respect paid to them since the introduction of Christianity, the Archbishop said:

"As one of the particular reasons for honoring the blessed mother of God I would like to place before you what she has done for womanhood, for her own sex. It is certainly a well-known truth that woman has been raised by Christ, our Lord, from a state of universal degradation. He has given to her a charter of liberty, of equality with the other sex. He has given to her special privileges, and all this as St. Cyrill says, He has done through and with His holy mother.

"Let us call to mind the fact that woman's position was low and degraded before the time of our Lord. If we take the nations of Persia, India, Thracia, and the old savage tribes in the North, everywhere we will find that there existed in these nations divorce, repudiation, and the sale of women as the sale of cattle. Then if we go to Egypt, which was the mother of civilization, and which was regarded as having attained the highest level until the splendors of Greece and Rome, we shall find there again the laws of divorce well established, thus taking away the dignity of the family character.

"Passing from Egypt to Greece, in all its splendor and material civilization, we find that woman had no part in public life, had no honored place even in the sanctuary of her home. She was not the advisor or equal of her husband. She could be left to any one he pleased, even before his death. The laws also provided that at the death of her father, her brother or next of kin might claim her and give her again to whom he wished. Therefore we find the poets and philosophers of those times speaking of woman as of a viler creation.

"Plato says that our political laws ought to be enacted for women, not only because they constituted one-half of the human race numerically, but because they were much more than one-half on account of their many vices. They were so much worse than mankind in general that he would have special laws enacted for them.

"But in the present day we speak of them as the fair sex, or the devout sex, to use the words of the Church. The laws of Rome provided that women could not inherit property, and they were always in a state of servitude as long as they lived. There was no emancipation for them; they dragged their chain about them through life. It was not until the days of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, that other laws were ordained. He declared that henceforth women should be free to make contracts, the same as men could make them. Subsequently the code was so amended that perfect equality was given to them with all other subjects of Rome.

"This change in the condition of servitude in which women were placed was brought about by our Lord, who for the first thirty years of His life went down to Nazareth and was subject to Mary. He performed at her request His first miracle; to her, from the altar of the cross, He commends the entire human race in those words, 'Woman, behold thy son,' thereby placing us all in her charge in the person of John the Evangelist."

CRADLE GREATER THAN THRONE

Religion at Home Necessary for National Greatness, Says Mr. Lloyd.

"Is Religion In the Home Declining?" was the subject of yesterday morning's sermon by the Rev. William Lloyd, in the Central Congregational Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

"Family religion in the home," the preacher said, "influences us in society, in the State, and through all our lives. The family training indicates our whole social structure. It is in the home that the character of the child is formed, and a character shapes a destiny. The home is the centre of influence which radiates through all time, and reaches out into eternity.

"Tell me what a child sees in its father's house, and I will predict that child's future. Home is the place where God is either most dishonored or most glorified.

"The nature of the home life will indicate the national life. The fathers and mothers of to-day are making the America of the future.

"Marriage is a sacred thing; the union of souls and hands. I have no sympathy with people being married in the basement of the City Hall by an Alderman. It is a sacred ceremony, and should be solemnized in a church, with the altar of God in view. The beauty and blessedness of the married life runs through all the Bible. The modern idea of marriage seems to be one of simple arrangement. If it is only a civil rite, well; it can be disposed of as any other civil rite can.

"The cradle is greater than the throne. It is a mother's temple; the child she rocks therein is her divinity. It rules the whole house. The child is nearer to God and teaches us more about God than anything else.

"With the decline of religion in the home will surely come the greater decay of national greatness."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Jarl, from Mobile.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel"); at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Sunniva, from Mobile; at 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Asphodel, (letters must be directed "per Asphodel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic"); at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland") at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Adelaide; at 10 AM for Nassau, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P. and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Franklin, from Mobile.

FRIDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance") at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia") at 1:30 PM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Habana"); at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Umbria, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Creole Prince"); at 3 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Terrier; at 6 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship J. W. Taylor, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per J. W. Taylor.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Euclid, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Euclid"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Tuxtlan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Noordam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Japan, per steamship Coptic, close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 3, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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CUNARD LINE.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M. | Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania, May 18, M. | Umbria, June 8, 3 P.M.
Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M. | Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Unsuccessful Efforts to Bring About a Reaction in Stocks.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS FAVORABLE

People Who Have Sold Stocks on the Advances Unable to Recover Them Except at Higher Prices—The Speculative Situation.

MONDAY—A. M.

Strenuous efforts on the part of traders to bring about a reaction were made throughout the week, but the net changes compared with the previous week show how slight was the success met with. Wet and disagreeable weather in the early part of the week had a naturally depressing influence, but the bear attacks resulted in contraction in the volume of business, rather than in lower prices. It is no secret that within the last fortnight large blocks of stock acquired at the low prices of the last year were liquidated at a handsome profit, and that they included issues of some of the most substantial companies of the country. Those who sold them did so in the belief that they would be able to acquire them again at lower prices, on the theory that the market, after the advance it had enjoyed, was entitled to a material reaction. The new holders, however, have shown no disposition to part with them at the present level, and all indications now are that the recent sellers will have to buy them back at higher prices. The recent sellers were men of sufficient financial strength to buy and take these stocks out of the market in times of the greatest depression, and their courage was rewarded by handsome profits. They are now in position to buy again, and that they will do so, whether a reaction comes or not, is a safe conclusion.

The developments of the week were encouraging. Foreign exchange rates declined as a result of the placing abroad of several large blocks of securities, as well as of the steady buying of stocks and bonds for the foreign account in this market. The coal companies reached a truce, and there will be no further disturbance of the trade during the present month. Before its expiration, it is more than likely that the Presidents of the companies will adjust all their differences, and that the trade will share the general prosperity of the country. Bank clearings reflect increasing business activity. The clearings for April show an increase of 14.3 per cent. for the country as a whole, and 10.3 per cent. increase outside of New-York, and the comparison is with a month which did not show a heavy decrease in 1894. The closing week of the month makes a particularly good showing, the gain being 20.7 per cent. Compared with 1893, the week's decrease was only 5.5 per cent., and with 1892, only 6.4 per cent. These results have been reached in the face of the lower prices now prevailing for nearly all products, and manufactures. Railway earnings for March are also encouraging. Last year's poor crops are reflected in the decreases of the grain-carrying roads, but, outside of these, the returns are most satisfactory.

Speculation centred largely in the industrials, although there was good trading in the Grangers, the coal stocks, and some of the low-priced specialties. Among the Grangers, Northwestern was attacked with some persistence, and, although it receded slightly under the pressure, its net change was only fractional. St. Paul and Burlington both scored advances, and Rock Island was practically unchanged. The coal stocks were all higher, Jersey Central showing the greatest improvement. Stocks of the Southern Railway were largely traded in, and were strong all the week. Kansas and Texas issues, both common and preferred, held strong, although a raid on Tuesday caused the preferred to drop 1½ points, which were recovered later. Tennessee Coal and Iron scored a further advance.

In the industrials, Sugar and Leather were quite actively dealt in, and both advanced materially. The strength of Sugar was based on the advance in the refined article and that of Leather on the higher prices and improving outlook for the trade. Both these specialties are under close manipulation, and stand by themselves in the market. Chicago Gas advanced on the passage of legislation supposed to be favorable to it by the Illinois Legislature. Distilling and Cattle Feeding declined slightly, owing to the delay in the adjustment of differences with the outside distillers. There was good buying of Rubber at advancing prices. The movement in Tobacco has apparently halted, but officials of the company report that it is doing a large and profitable business. General Electric's annual report was issued during the week, and showed that the operations of the company are satisfactory. Other industrials were strong. The advance in the group is generally regarded as legitimate, reflecting, as it does, the reviving industrial situation.

M.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing May 5, 1894.
Pacific Mail	24½	23	16 ..
Peoria & Eastern	4	3½	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	2¾	2⅜	..
Philadelphia & Reading	20	18¾	4¾
Pittsburg & Western pf	17¾	15¾	10¾
P., C., C. & St. L	30	30	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	19½	18¼	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	48½	48¼	46⅞
Quicksilver pf	17½	17½	17⅛
Rensselaer & Saratoga	183	183	..
Rio Grande Western	17¾	17	..
St. Louis S. W	6¾	6⅝	4½
St. Louis S. W. pf	13	12⅝	9¼
St. Paul & Duluth	27	26	..
St. Paul & Omaha	35¾	34¾	38½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	112	112	115
Southern Pacific	20	17½	20¼
Southern Railway	14⅜	13⅜	..
Southern Railway pf	39½	36	..
Tennessee C. & I	23⅜	20⅜	17⅜
Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅛	8¾
Texas Pacific Land Tr	9⅜	8¾	..
Union Pacific	13¾	12⅝	18⅞
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	6¼	5⅞	..
United States Cordage	7½	6⅞	..
U. S. Cordage pf	11⅝	9⅜	..
U. S. Cordage gtd	19½	17⅜	..
U. S. Rubber pf	42½	40	38½
*U. S. Leather	95	93¾	91
*U. S. Leather pf	24¾	17	..
Wabash	93	86¼	60⅜
Wabash pf	7⅜	6⅝	7¾
Western Union Telegraph	16⅞	15¾	16⅞
*West. Union Beef	89½	88⅜	84⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	11½	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43⅜	42¼	12⅜
Wisconsin Central	5¼	4¾	4⅝
*Unlisted	5¼	5	..

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was in liberal supply. Call loans averaged about 1½ per cent.

Time money was in light demand, and business was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' bills, 3 per cent. for four, and 3@3½ for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in good supply, and the demand was fair. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house names and prime four months' single names, 4@4½ per cent. for prime six months', and 5@6 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £436,011 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 67.55, became 65.96. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 8,425,000f in gold and gained 2,675,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and easier in tone. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills, and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88@$4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—15@17c discount. St. Louis—60c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅝ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $15,895,382, and the exports for the same period $31,857,733. The net exports, therefore, have been $15,972,351. The net exports to date in 1894 were $17,586,348; in 1893, $46,495,660, and in 1892, $17,013,214.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	4
American Cotton Oil	1¾
American Sugar Refining	3½
Bay State Gas	1½
Canadian Pacific	2⅜
Consolidated Gas	1
Delaware & Hudson	1⅝
Flint & Père Marquette pf	1
Minn. & St. Louis, all assessments pd	2⅜
Minn. & St. L. pf. all as. pd	2⅜
New-Jersey Central	1¾
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	1¾
Philadelphia & Reading	1⅜
Pullman Car	1⅜
Southern Pacific	1¾
Southern Railway pf	2⅜
United States Leather	2¾
United States Leather pf	5⅜
United States Rubber pf	1

DECLINED.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	2
Denver & Rio Grande pf	1
Michigan Central	1⅛
Ohio Southern	1⅜
United States Cordage, gtd	1⅜

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Col. & P. 1st. rest	3¼
Chicago & Erie inc	3½
Cleveland, L. & W. 1st	1
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 1st	1
Colorado Midland cn. 4s	3
Duluth & W. 1st	4
Duluth, S. S. & A. 5s	1¼
Erie 1st, cn	1
Erie 2d cn, ctfs	1¼
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	2
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st	2½
Manhattan cn. 4s	1¾
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L. cn	1½
New-York, Ontario & Western 5s	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c	2½
Northern Pacific 3d, c	1
Northern Pacific & Montana 1st	5
Oregon Short Line & U. N., col. tr. 5s	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s	2
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r	2¼
Oregon Short Line & U. N. cn	2¼
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1½
Reading 2d pf. inc	1
Reading 3d pf. inc	1¾
Richmond & Danville equip	1½
Rio Grande Western 1st	1¼
Rock Island 1st, c	1½
Rock Island deb. 5s	2½
St. Paul 1st, H. & D. 7s	2
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	1
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st, Mont. 4s	1½
Southern Railway 1st	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st	1¾
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st, t. r	2½
Union Pacific ext. sf. 8s	1
Union Pacific col. tr. notes	2
Union Pacific, L. & C. 1st	4¾
United States Cordage 1st	5
Virginia Midland gen	1½

DECLINED.

Duluth & Iron Range 1st	1
Iowa Central 1st	1¾
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	⅛
Ohio Southern gen	1
Ohio Southern 1st	5½
Oregon Improvement cn	3¾

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
May 2, 1895	£37,036,271	.....
May 3, 1894	31,940,120	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

May 2, 1895	82,308,220	£49,412,284
May 3, 1894	70,877,920	50,999,228

BANK OF GERMANY.

May 2, 1895	38,138,360	15,577,640
May 3, 1894	32,827,500	10,942,500

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

May 2, 1895	18,663,000	13,601,000
May 3, 1894	10,262,000	16,366,000

NETHERLANDS.

May 2, 1895	4,281,000	7,089,000
May 3, 1894	4,392,000	7,016,000

BELGIUM.

May 2, 1895	3,282,000	1,616,000
May 3, 1894	2,960,667	1,480,333

SPAIN.

May 2, 1895	8,004,000	12,490,000
May 3, 1894	7,918,000	8,488,000

Total last week	£191,662,860	£99,776,924
Corresponding week in 1894	161,178,207	95,212,106
Week ending April 25	192,495,860	99,662,508
Corresponding week last year	160,356,961	95,192,373

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $1,962,900. The banks now hold $37,200,075 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $4,407,800, an increase in specie of $1,524,300, an increase in legal tenders of $3,038,000, an increase in deposits of $10,397,000, and a decrease in circulation of $10,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	May 4, '95.	April 27, '95.	May 5, '94.
Loans	$484,912,400	$480,504,600	$465,162,100
Specie	93,728,200	93,203,900	100,082,100
Legal t'd'rs.	89,254,900	86,216,900	127,396,600
Deposits	526,908,100	516,600,500	578,694,200
Circulation.	13,197,900	13,199,800	10,115,500

The following shows the relation between the reserves and liabilities:

	May 4, '95.	April 27, '95.	May 5, '94.
Specie	$93,728,200	$93,203,900	$100,082,100
Legal t'd'rs.	38,254,900	86,216,900	127,396,600
Total reserve	$158,983,100	$154,420,800	$227,481,700
Reserve required deposits	131,749,525	129,150,125	144,673,550
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$27,233,575	$25,270,675	$82,808,150

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$27,233,575	1890	$3,128,725
1894	82,808,150	1889	9,522,575
1893	12,835,175	1888	18,170,975
1892	14,808,500	1887	4,522,600
1891	7,443,300	1886	11,113,525

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending May 4	$664,607,383
Balances for week ending May 4	42,133,265
Clearings for week ending April 27	574,936,932
Balance for week ending April 27	36,716,000
Clearings for week ending April 20	560,332,393
Balance for week ending April 20	39,939,965
Clearings for week ending April 13	475,898,978
Balance for week ending April 13	30,365,911
Clearings for week ending April 6	585,442,706
Balance for week ending April 6	35,153,747
Clearings for week ending March 30	493,411,828
Balance for week ending March 30	30,415,223

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$9,192,251
Corresponding week 1894	8,840,103
Since Jan. 1, 1895	124,197,281
Corresponding period 1894	156,651,835

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	$6,742,755
Corresponding week 1894	6,112,041
Since Jan. 1, 1895	116,387,231
Corresponding period 1894	123,380,646

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	734,420
Corresponding week 1894	602,781
Since Jan. 1, 1895	16,288,294
Corresponding period 1894	6,044,339

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$1,082,463
Corresponding week 1894	6,043,316
Since Jan. 1, 1895	6,010,558
Corresponding period 1894	36,320,036

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The bond market the last week was an exceptionally busy and active one, and reflected truly the changed condition of affairs in this country. Bonds that had been neglected for many months sprung into prominence, and nearly every issue showed marked advance. The transactions for the week were very large. That the rise and activity is not fictitious was evidenced by the enormous demand for really first-class investments, nearly all the leading bond houses in the Street reporting that their stock of bonds is almost entirely depleted and that the demand is still unabated.

The demand was further increased by large orders received from abroad. Round amounts of bonds were shipped by all the leading houses on every steamer, one firm having averaged nearly $2,000,000 of securities by every steamer that left this city. The foreign exchange market reflected these conditions, and was weaker and lower. All fear of further gold exports has now vanished. The money rate is also so low as to invite buying of securities, and all the large institutions have been heavy buyers.

In the speculative bonds, the chief activity has centred in the Northern Pacific securities, owing to the general belief that something definite will be done in the matter of reorganizing this property shortly. All the securities of the system scored advances extending as high as 8 per cent. for the week. The thirds sold as high as 69, and closed at that figure, against 55 less than a month ago. The seconds did not advance as much, but closed at 96 bid. It was announced that the committee representing these bonds had applied for a sale under their mortgage, which will hasten the reorganization undoubtedly. There is also a rumor that the back coupons of these bonds will be paid shortly, and as they amount now to over 12 per cent., it will bring the bonds down to a price at which they will appear very attractive. Pittsburg and Western 4s were in somewhat better demand on the announcement that the company would issue a consolidated mortgage on its property, to be guaranteed principal and interest by the Baltimore and Ohio, a sufficient amount of which to be reserved to retire the 4s at maturity. If this deal goes through, the bonds will probably advance very materially.

Municipal bonds were in active demand, but are selling at prices practically prohibitive to most investors. The demand for these securities was strongly evidenced by the sale made by the City of Providence of its 4 per cent. bonds. There were nearly twenty bidders for the entire $1,100,000, and they were awarded to a New-York house at 113.85.

Traction securities have also been in active demand, and some large transactions were reported in the bonds of the Buffalo, Bridgeport, Columbus, and other leading companies at practically the highest prices ever attained. Government bonds were inactive, and closed at a fractional advance only.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, May 4.—Our market was quite active during the last week, and showed a disposition to broaden. The bulk of the trading was in Philadelphia Company, Wheeling Gas, and the tractions, notably Pittsburg and Birmingham and Citizens'. Prices generally, with the exception of Citizens' showed some improvement. The apparent weakness of the latter was caused by the liquidation of a block of stock belonging to an estate. This has been completed and the market has recovered all it lost. Westinghouse Air Brake and Westinghouse Electric have been dull and neglected, the former principally for the reason that it seems impossible to buy at anything like current quotation. The annual statement of the Philadelphia Company has been published, but did not cause any stir in the market. The previous buying was probably in anticipation of a more favorable showing. The improvement is expected to continue.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	8	..
Philadelphia Company	17⅝	17¾
Wheeling Gas	43	43½
Central Traction	..	20½
Citizens' Traction	57½	57¾
Pittsburg Traction	62	..
Pleasant Valley	19½	20½
West End Traction	34	35
Pittsburg & Birmingham Trac	14¼	14⅝
Duquesne Traction	31¾	..
Pitts., Alleg'y & Man. Traction	36	36½
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf	33½	..
Union Switch & Signal Co., com	11¾	12½
Union Switch & Signal Co., pf	21	27
Westinghouse Air Brake	129	131

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4.—The local stock market for the week has shown no important feature, and, while there is a fairly good inquiry for investments, the offerings of the more popular stocks are light. Prices, generally, are firm, and show but few changes. In the bank stock list, but few sales are reported, among which may be mentioned American National at 47, Commercial National at 48½, Fourth National at 118½, and a small lot of Globe National at 55. Providence and Worcester has changed hands at 251¾. There is some inquiry for American Screw stock, and sales are noted at 196½. Gorham Manufacturing preferred is in demand and has sold at 117. The insurance stocks remain quiet and are firmly held at offering quotations, with no sales. The Illuminating stocks show little or no change in prices, and, while there are numerous buyers, the disposition evidently is to wait for some concession on the part of the sellers. The local money market is very steady, with [illegible] per cent. Call loans between banks 4 [illegible] per cent., and loans on cotton continue at 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	..	48
Atlantic	31½	..
Blackstone Canal	25¼	..
City	63	..
Commercial	48	..
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	46	50
First	113½	115½
Fourth	116	..
Globe	84½	..
High Street	90	..
Jackson	21¼	..
Lime Rock	16½	..
Manufacturers'	134	..
Merchants'	60	61
Mechanics'	51¼	..
National Exchange	101	..
National North America	41	44
National Commerce	46	47½
Old	113	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	23¾	24¾
Roger Williams	17	..
Second	68	..
Third	128	129½
Traders'	75	..
Westminster	40	..
Weybosset	57	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	..
Mercantile	..	100¾
Union Trust Company	..	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	258	..
N. Y., N. H. & H	199½	200¾
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	138½	141
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Springfield	..	105
Providence & Worcester	240½	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	118	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	193	201¼
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf	115	117½
Nicholson File	55½	60
National & Providence W. pf	101	103½
National & Providence W. 6s	100	..
Paw. Hair Cloth	35½	50
R. I. Perkins & Son	98½	99¾
R. I. Perkins H-S. pf	107	110

INSURANCE.

Equitable	47½	50
Merchants'	48	49
Providence Washington	45	48

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	80¾	82
Providence Gas	81	82½
Pawtucket Gas	80¾	..
Providence Telephone	84	90
R. I. Electric Protect	..	125
Woonsocket Electric	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	..
Providence & Stonington S. S.	149	70

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, May 4.—Local securities remain steady and dull; few sales are reported. There were no notable changes in the prices quoted. Celluloid stock was in demand for small lots and advanced 2 per cent. for the bid price. A dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared, payable June 1. Books will close May 14.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Union Railway of New-York has been called for July 1, for the purpose of authorizing the company to guarantee the bonds of the Southern Boulevard Railway Company.

The Directors of the Troy City Railroad have changed the time for the payment of the quarterly dividends. The next payment will be made on June 1, and will be 1½ per cent., instead of 1¾ per cent. This dividend will be paid from the four previous months' earnings. Among the changes in the local bond list Union Railway 5s and Westchester 5s are a shade lower.

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	..	..
Albany Insurance Company	128	131
Albany Railroad stock	110	115
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	116	116½
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	106	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	105	..
Celluloid Company	62	..
Commercial Insurance Co	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co	95	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co	..	37½
First National Bank	165	165½
Hudson River Tunnel Co	38	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	42	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York Air Brake Company	6	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	205	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	125	..
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	..	60
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	..
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	..	25
Union Railway Co. of N. Y	102¼	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	105
Watervliet T. & R. R. 2 mtge	111	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	112
Westcott Express Co	..	100½
Westcott Express Co. pf	100	15
		110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co	..	225
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company	124	125
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	81¼	82½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
*And accrued interest.		

THE CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The local stock market has been without feature. There has been a good demand for local tractions, with an advance in prices. Bank stocks were inactive but strong. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton common was especially strong on talk of developments in the near future which will greatly enhance its market value. Little or no stock is offered. Money is easier, call money being freely offered at 4 per cent., and time at 5 to 8 per cent. The clearings for five days this week were $11,388,300, against $11,688,450 the same week last year. From Jan. 1, 1895, to May 1 the clearings were $213,696,550, against $208,015,300 last year.

Messrs. W. E. Hutton & Co., 75 West Third Street, Cincinnati, report closing prices as follows:

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Little Miami R. R. 5s	111½	112¾
C., H. & D. R. R. 4½s	98¾	99½
Dayton & Western 6 p. c	111	112
Dayton & Michigan 6 p. c	107¼	107¾
Cin., Ham. & Ind. 7s	113¾	114
Cin., Lafay. & Chi. 7s	112	114½
Cin., N. & C. St. R. R. 5 p. c	94¾	95½

STOCKS.

Col. & Xenia	185	190
Cin., Leb. & North	30	..
Cin., New-Orleans & Texas	25	33
Little Miami	172½	173¼
Cin. St. R. R	111¾	111¾
Mt. Adams & Eden Park	108¾	109¼
Cin., Newport & Covington	82½	83
Cin. Gas	203¼	203¾
Cin. Union Stock Yards pf	87	89
Cin. Union Stock Yards com	80¼	81½
Cin. Leaf Tob. Warehouse pf	125	126
Cin. Leaf Tob. Warehouse com	86	89
Procter & Gamble pf	145	150
Procter & Gamble com	165	170
Michigan Penn. Car pf	56	59
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	42	45
Barney & Smith Car pf	55	62½
Barney & Smith Car com	17½	18
American Type Foundry	82	84
Atlas National Bank	133	135
Citizens' National Bank	210	220
Equitable National Bank	110	120
German Bank	200	205
Market Bank	150	155
Merchants' National Bank	105	115
First National Bank	250	255
Second National Bank	380	400
Third National Bank	150	158
Fourth National Bank	240	250
Fifth National Bank	85	90
National Lafayette	275	300
Western German Bank	350	375
Central Trust & Safe Dep. Co	90	100

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 5.—The rates of discount last week were ⅝ for three months, and the same for thirty days. There were some unusual gold shipments to South Africa, besides a large amount sent to the United States in connection with the loan. Silver was weak early in the week, but was [illegible] on Saturday after the news that [illegible] Prices of [illegible]

change were firm, but little business was done outside of mining stocks. The prices of American railroad securities were irregular. Norfolk and Western rose ¾; Northern Pacific, Illinois Central, and Wabash debentures, ½ each; Erie, ¼. Denver and Rio Grande preference fell ¾; Atchison shares and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ½; Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Denver and Rio Grande common, and Wabash preferred, ¼ each.

ALMOST A PARADE WITHOUT GEN. M'ALPIN

Adjutant General Was on a Steamboat That Anchored Because of Fog.

Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, who rode at the head of Gov. Morton's military staff in Saturday's parade, nearly missed the parade. He started from Albany at 8 o'clock Friday evening on the steamer Dean Richmond. The steamer was stopped because of a heavy fog when opposite Newburg, but finally crept on down to Tompkin's Cove, where it came to anchor again.

Gen. McAlpin realized that if he was to be in New-York in time for the parade he must get ashore and come down by train.

A fisherman in a rowboat came within calling distance, and Gen. McAlpin tried to get the man to put him on shore. He offered him $100. The fisherman said he could not afford to neglect his nets for $100. Captain Manville of the Dean Richmond finally had a boat lowered and put Gen. McAlpin and John E. Milholland ashore at Tompkin's Cove.

The officers of the West Shore Railroad were informed of Gen. McAlpin's predicament, and had the morning express stop. Gen. McAlpin reached New-York at 11 o'clock A. M.

A Monument at Antietam.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 5.—Major James B. Horner, Capt. Charles Curie, Sergt. Thomas Stapleton, and Judge J. C. Langbein of New-York, members of the Nineteenth New-York Volunteers, Hawkins's Zouaves, visited the battle field of Antietam yesterday. The regiment has purchased five acres of land near Sharpsburg, and will erect a five-thousand-dollar monument on a site selected by this committee. The monument will be dedicated on Sept. 17.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Actresses in Distress.—A story comes from Pittsburg, Penn., which well illustrates the straits to which theatrical people have been reduced by the general failure of the season now closing. On Saturday, Marie Worthington and Fannie Hassell, two well-dressed women, went to the office of the Department of Charities. They said they were actresses, belonging to a company that had been disbanded in Marietta, Ohio, and it had taken all the money they had to get as far as Pittsburg on their way to this city. They asked for transportation to New-York, but the Superintendent had no authority to aid them. They left the office crying, and declaring that they would walk to New-York if they had to walk every step of the way, and possibly they are now tramping along the railroad track, making good their words. Meantime every day is adding to the number of actors in distress who have flocked to this city. They are seeking engagements in vain, for managers with the enterprises projected for next season are acting on the policy they adopted last Summer, of waiting until the last minute to make up their companies in order to secure their people at reduced salaries.

—An Amusement Palace.—Chicago is to have an amusement palace, beside which our own Madison Square Garden will pale into insignificance, if the plans as now projected are carried into execution. It is to be constructed and managed by the Chicago Amusement Company, which has taken a long lease of the grounds occupied during the World's Fair by Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. On this site the largest piece of amusement in the world is to be erected. The extreme length of the building will be 900 feet, and its width 300 feet. It will contain auditoriums for a theatre and a circus, refreshment rooms, and everything necessary for first-class amusement of every character. The "Alley" Elevated Road will run directly to the doors, while the Illinois Central Rapid Transit and city railway lines will also reach the immense building. Plans for the palace have already been perfected, and ground for the structure is to be broken at once. When completed, the great building will compare favorably with the world-famous Manufactures Building of the exposition.

—Ambitious to Play Shakespeare.—John Drew is anxious to appear in Shakespearean comedy, and of the Daly company was of a character to justify him in encouraging his ambition in that direction. In an interview last week, printed in a Rochester paper, Mr. Drew says: "I intend to go abroad at the end of the present season, and to see several playwrights. Within the next few years, if all goes well, I hope to present one of the comedies of Shakespeare, probably Much Ado About Nothing." It has always been my ambition to be able to present Shakespeare, as I think it is every actor's hope." In addition to the new play which Henry Guy Carleton has written for him, Mr. Drew is preparing to present another new piece by Henry Arthur Jones, the English playwright, next season.

—No Competition in English Opera.—The sudden closing of Mr. Rosenbach's grand English opera season at the Star Theatre, Saturday night, leaving the field clear to the Tavary company, which opens at the Grand Opera House this evening. English opera has never been very popular in this city, and with two companies singing simultaneously both would probably have suffered severely from the competition. There ought to be interest enough among the music-loving public to support one organization well, and Manager Pratt of the Tavary company is looking forward confidently to a prosperous season on the west side.

—Mr. Abbey May Not Sail.—It is by no means improbable that Henry E. Abbey may remain in this country during the entire Summer. If he does, it will be his first Summer in many years that he has not made a trip across the Atlantic. Mr. Grau has sailed for Europe, and the arrangements for the business of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau next season have been already completed, so that there is no business necessity that calls on Mr. Abbey to sail. It is said also that John B. Schoeffel is wavering in his announced resolution to go to Europe and accompany his wife, Agnes Booth Schoeff

A NEWTOWN CHURCH DEDICATED

Presbyterians Honor the Memory of John Goldsmith Paynter, the Donor—Crowds of People at the Services.

NEWTOWN, L. I., May 5.—The dedication of the new Presbyterian Church in this village was solemnized to-day, the Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, officiating.

People from all parts of Long Island, Brooklyn, and New-York began to arrive as early as 8 o'clock in the morning to attend the ceremonies, and an hour before the scheduled time for the services to begin the church was packed to its utmost capacity.

All day there was a continual stream of visitors and curiosity-seekers, each trolley and incoming train bringing new arrivals, until the streets of Newtown were filled with people.

The new building was constructed through the legacy of John Goldsmith Paynter, who bequeathed $62,000 to the parish. The church and grounds cost $57,000, the sum of $5,000 being reserved as an endowment fund.

The new edifice is surpassed, outside of Brooklyn, only by the cathedral at Garden City, on Long Island. It occupies a plot of ground opposite the old church, where 243 years ago the Rev. Francis Doughty first held service. It is a Gothis structure of light granite rock surface, trimmed with brownstone, the spire being of the same material, and extending 148 feet into the air.

The building has a front of 85 feet on the Jamaica Turnpike, and is 100 feet deep, with a stone chapel adjoining. The church is entirely surrounded with a light granite stone wall, rock surface, with brownstone coping.

A memorial window, in honor of the Rev. D. E. Goldsmith, after whom the donor was named, is over the wall of the church. A convenient and magnificent decorated ladies' parlor occupies a prominent portion of the chapel. The donor is honored with a bronze memorial tablet on a marble base, which is placed in a conspicuous place in the vestibule, and bears the following inscription:

x.....x
:
: A. D. 1894.
: To the Glory of God and for the
: Welfare of This Parish this Church
: Was Erected in Grateful Memory of
: John Goldsmith Paynter, Whose Love
: for His Early Home and Veneration
: for God's House Impelled the Purpose
: with Which to Build This Edifice."
:
x.....x

The tablet is surrounded with a border of English ivy, a symbol of affection.

Frank A. Collins of Flushing is the architect.

The ground for the church was broken on May 22, 1893.

The Building Committee is composed of J. H. Wall, Gustave Haflinger, and the Rev. Jacob E. Mallmann, the present pastor of the church.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY

The following sales of real estate at auction are scheduled to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, R. D. Murray, referee, 43 Elm Street, east side, 30 feet south of Worth Street, 25 by 75, four-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $23,140.

By James Wells, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, southeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50.5 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,650.

Lis Pendens.

120TH ST, n s, 161 ft e of 7th Av, 19 ft front; The Germania Life Insurance Company against Edward T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

102D ST, n s, 119 ft e of Columbus Av, 81 ft front; Lillie H. Gilbert against Cecilia McKenna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

103TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.5 ft front; William A. De Long against Thomas Hogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV and 143d St, n e corner; Simon Adler against Charles G. Judson, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

164TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 50 ft front; Max Gabriel against Erwin Schmidt and others, (action to set aside deed.)

LEWIS ST, e s, 165 ft s of Stanton St, 20 ft front; Mutual Relief Association against Ernestine Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

87TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 26.8 ft front; Margaretha C. Schmeltz, administratrix, against Louis R. Grabowsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas, at Dallas.

No. 193.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, complainant, vs. JOHN H. GASTON, receiver of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause, bearing date the 28th day of February, 1895, as resettled under date of the first day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, thereby designated, shall, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1895, the same being the first Tuesday in said month, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., adjourn such sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the point in the County of Dallas, Tex., where the track which connnects the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and the Texas Trunk Railroad connects and intersects with the track of the Texas Trunk Railroad, near the eastern limits of the City of Dallas, said point being about seventeen hundred and twenty-seven feet south of the point of junction of the Rapid Transit Railroad with the Texas Trunk line of the Texas Trunk Railroad, make sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction, as an entirety, and not in separate parcels, to the highest and best bidder therefor, of the property covered by the mortgages referred to in said decree, and by said decree directed to be sold, viz.: The railroad of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, situate in the Counties of Dallas and Kaufman, in the State of Texas, extending from the City of Dallas in said County of Dallas to Kaufman Station in said County of Kaufman, consisting of a main line upwards of fifty miles in length, and also of all rights of way, tracks, side tracks, ties, rails, culverts, bridges, stations, water stations, water or tower, depots, engine houses, coal houses, machine shops, structures, rolling stock, locomotives, cars, tenders, machinery, implements, iron, materials, lands, tenements, and other property, chattels, choses in action and things pertaining to said railroad or said railroad company, or used or acquired by said railroad company in and for the construction, repairs, renewal, improvement, completion, operation, or management of said railroad, and together with all the charters and corporate rights, privileges, and franchises possessed or acquired by the railroad company, including the franchise to be a corporation.

Reference is hereby made to the said decree for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property ordered to be sold.

Any holder of any of said bonds may bid and purchase at said sale for his own account. I shall receive no bid on said sale for less than $250,000, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the court, nor shall I receive any bid from any person offering to bid who shall not first deposit with me, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $10,000 in money, or by a certified check on some responsible bank. Of the property which said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the cash deposit hereinbefore required, which shall be received as part of the purchase price, and also at the same time and from time to time thereafter such further portions of said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may direct. The court reserves the right to reject any bid and to take and resell said premises and property upon any purchaser's failure for twenty days to comply with any order of the court requiring payment. The balance of the purchase price not now or hereafter required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy such balance by the making of his bid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering receiver's certificates issued by the order of the court in said cause, or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons, or either, secured by the mortgage dated August 30, 1888, in said decree referred to, such certificates, bonds, and coupons, respectively, being received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon, in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. All certificates, bonds, and coupons that may be used to make such payment shall be surrendered to the Special Master Commissioner and canceled if the whole amount due thereon is applied upon the purchase price, but if less than such whole amount is applied then the amount so applied shall be stamped or written upon said certificates, bonds, or coupons by said Special Master Commissioner, and such bonds or coupons shall then be returned to the holder. If my said bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

The said decree provides that the purchaser or purchasers of the property therein decreed to be sold shall be invested with and shall hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property therein decreed to be sold, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises pertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Texas Trunk Railroad Company or the said John H. Gaston, as receiver, has at any time held or enjoyed the same; and further, that the said purchaser or purchasers shall have and be entitled to hold said railroads and property free and discharged of and from the lien of the mortgage foreclosed as in said decree mentioned and from the claims of the parties to said suit, or either of them, or any intervenors therein or any persons claiming or to claim thereunder.

A. T. WATTS,
ap30-1aw15wM Special Master Commissioner.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4%
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
Only on New-York City real estate. Moderate and fixed charges; no extras; title insurance not required.
LEWIS M. NORWOOD
135 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE, 4 STORIES; handsomely furnished and decorated; 22 feet wide, facing Central Park; for sale at a sacrifice; only $55,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

NEAR MADISON AV., IN THE 70S—Superb 4-story dwelling, with extension; lot, 20x100; a positive bargain, $31,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

BAY SHORE, L. I.
FOR SALE—A charming residence immediately on Great South Bay, with water front of 300 feet; location unsurpassed; containing a modern house, with all conveniences; 16 rooms, elegantly furnished, and three and a half acres of land, together with stables and outbuildings.
Also in connection with above place, if desired, a farm of 40 acres, distant about one mile, with barns and cottage, woodland with trout stream.
Apply to
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY,
61 Pine St.,
or
BROOKE & GEORGER,
54 West 34th St.

FOREST HILL, N. J.—Within 30 minutes of Chambers St. or 23d St. ferry; flagged, curbed, and macadamized streets, gas, water, &c.; houses for sale or rent; lots on easy terms; send for illustrated booklet. FOREST HILL ASSOCIATION, Newark, N. J.

AT HIGHLAND FALLS, ON THE BANK OF the Hudson River; property contains five acres; healthy and conveniently located; adjoins estate of J. Pierpont Morgan. For terms of sale address J. P. ROSE, Highland Falls, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

EAST 23D ST., Nos. 209, 211, and 213.
Seventy-three feet by half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor; can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired.
APPLY TO
CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
503 Fifth Avenue,
New-York City.

LOFTS—One 100x50; one 50x50; light all around; steam heat and power. WESTING, 449 West 41st St.

OFFICE.—$100 a year; ground floor; 66 Grand St., near Wooster; heat, light, and attendance.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

BAY SHORE, L. I.
TO RENT, FURNISHED, for the whole or part of Summer, a gentleman's residence, situated on the Great South Bay; over 2,500 feet water front; 10 minutes' walk from depot; modern house; 16 rooms, electric lights, plumbing, and all conveniences; stables, coach shed, and chicken houses; fine gardens; over 100 fruit trees; 3 cows and poultry; 20 acres of land. Apply at 29 Broadway, N. Y., Room 194.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER AT NEWPORT—A fully furnished house on Miantonomi Avenue, near Broadway; ample grounds and stable; rent moderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER & CO., 187 Fulton St.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO RENT AT DEAL Beach.—28 acres on the sea; vegetable and flower garden; 5 minutes' drive from station. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent on lake and ocean.
U. R. HAVENS.

Public Notices.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York, on behalf of The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title to certain lands on the southerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, between Cypress and St. Ann's Avenues, in the Twenty-third Ward of said city, duly selected by said Board as a site for buildings for the use of the Fire Department of said city, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York, there to remain for and during the space of ten days for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate and who object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, (May 2, 1895,) file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 113, on the third floor of the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, which said acts are, by Chapter 151 of the Laws of 1894, made applicable to this proceeding, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear the parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 16th day of May, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, May 1, 1895.
PIERRE VAN BUREN HOES, JOSEPH A. CARBERRY, DAVID D. STEVENS, Commissioners.
CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Clerk.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, auctioneer, will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4 choice lots,
NORTHEAST CORNER
AUDUBON AV. AND 181st ST.;
also 8 valuable lots,
NORTHWEST CORNER
11th AV. AND 182d ST.
The above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the new Washington Bridge.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, auctioneer, will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry extension and lot,
NO. 61 EAST 80th ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot
NO. 223 WEST 4th ST.,
between Christopher and West 10th Sts.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, ALL HAVING bathrooms, to let to clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers, and genteel families having satisfactory references, at low rates to right parties.
153 East 88th St.; rent, $20.
241, 243, and 245 East 87th St.; rents, $20 to $22.
164 East 89th St.; rents, $22 to $32.
212 West 14th St.; $65 and $80.
74 Beach St.; very fine for produce men; $35.
Janitor will show.

40TH ST., 110 WEST.—THE WIESBADEN—A very comfortable single flat apartment house; well managed; third and fifth flats now rent; 3 rooms and bath; rents, $30 and $70; central location; strictest references required. Janitor will show day or evening.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—Janitor will show day or evening. Strictest references required. The Walton, 164 East 89th St.; rent, $34 to $37. The Richmond, 153 East 88th St.; rent, $34 to $37.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Grenoble Apartments,
57th STREET AND 7th AVENUE.
Elegant furnished suites, large or small, by the
Week, Month, or Year.
With or without hotel service. Apply
WILLIAM NOBLE, OWNER.

FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET handsomely furnished apartment. MARTIN, 200 West 57th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, plaintiff, against SARAH A. GEDNEY, individually and as Trustee, &c., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment in partition made in the above entitled action on the 15th day of April, 1895, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and ninety-six (196) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, and thence running southwardly and parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and through a party wall, so far as the same extends, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, but along said middle line of the block, sixteen (16) feet; thence northwardly, but again parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the said southerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; and thence eastwardly, but along the said southerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, sixteen (16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1895.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.
SAMUEL WASSERMAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 38 Park Row, New-York, N. Y.
ap29-2aw3wM&F&my22

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HENRY SIDENBERG, plaintiff, vs. MARY AMANDA WHITE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the third day of May, 1895, I the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, between the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, in the Twenty-second (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, commencing and beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Forty-seventh (47th) Street and Eleventh Avenue; thence running northerly and partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence running easterly and parallel with Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches to Forty-seventh (47th) Street, and thence running westerly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-five (25) feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches in depth on either side, and being the same premises or part thereof conveyed by James Selby West to Henry Hughes by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 524 of Conveyances, Page 520, on September 8d, 1849.—Dated New-York, May 8, 1895.

PETER L. HALPIN, Referee.
CHARLES F. ESTWICK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.
my6-2aw3wM&Th&my27

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-seventh Street.—Supreme Court of the State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM ANHALT and LOUIS BUSH, as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of Louis Bush, deceased, plaintiffs, against Louis Bush, Pena Bush, his wife; Max Hurvich, Theresa Rapoport, and Irving E. Bush, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, Auctioneers, the premises therein mentioned and described as follows:

First. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the northerly side of Fortieth Street, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fortieth Street, distant eighty-two feet nine inches and seven-eighths of an inch westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street, adjoining land now or lately belonging to Martin Zabriskie; and running thence northeasterly, at right angles to Fortieth Street, ninety-four feet and two inches, more or less, to other land now or lately belonging to the said Martin Zabriskie; thence westerly, along the said last mentioned land parallel to Fortieth Street, ten feet to a point distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly line of the Seventh Avenue; thence southwesterly, and parallel to Seventh Avenue, and on a line distant one hundred feet therefrom, eighty-eight feet eight inches, more or less, to a point in the northerly line of Fortieth Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly line of Seventh Avenue; and thence southeasterly, along the northerly line of Fortieth Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning, and known as number 143 West Fortieth Street.

Second. And also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Broadway, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Eighth Avenue, and through a party wall, so far as the same extends, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, but along said middle line of the block, sixteen (16) feet; thence northwardly, but again parallel with said Eighth Avenue, and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the said southerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; and thence eastwardly, but along the said southerly line of West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, sixteen (16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1895.

CHARLES W. WEST, Referee.
SAMUEL WASSERMAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 38 Park Row, New-York, N. Y.
ap29-2aw3wM&F&my22

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HENRY SIDENBERG, plaintiff, vs. MARY AMANDA WHITE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the third day of May, 1895, I the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, between the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, in the Twenty-second (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, commencing and beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five (375) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Forty-seventh (47th) Street and Eleventh Avenue; thence running northerly and partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence running easterly and parallel with Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches to Forty-seventh (47th) Street, and thence running westerly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh (47th) Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-five (25) feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred (100) feet and four (4) inches in depth on either side, and being the same premises or part thereof conveyed by James Selby West to Henry Hughes by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 524 of Conveyances, Page 520, on September 8d, 1849.—Dated New-York, May 8, 1895.

PETER L. HALPIN, Referee.
CHARLES F. ESTWICK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.
my6-2aw3wM&Th&my27

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of Westchester.—JOHN L. ANDERSON, plaintiff, against JEANNETTE C. COCHRAN, Lydia Ann Oakley, Dennis W. Moran and Alice Moran, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition made in the above-entitled action on the sixth day of April, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the tenth day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Friday, the third day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises therein mentioned and described as follows:

First: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City and County of New-York, formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and which are known and distinguished as lots numbers Eighty (80) and Eighty-one (81) on a map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Andrew Findlay, dated Westchester, October, 1851, which said map was (with a map of Port Morris on the same sheet) filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, February 9th, 1852, and numbered 314 of maps; said two lots taken together are bounded and described as follows from said map: Eastwardly by Beach Avenue one hundred (100) feet; northwardly by lot number Eighty-two (82) one hundred (100) feet; westwardly by lots number Ninety (90) and Ninety-one (91) on said map, one hundred (100) feet; and southwardly by lot number Seventy-nine (79) on said map, one hundred (100) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Second: All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City and County of New-York, formerly in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, being the lot known and designated by the number One Hundred and Fifty-six (156) on a map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1851," and to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, being bounded and described as follows on the said map: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Taylor Avenue, adjoining lot number One Hundred and Fifty-five on said map; thence running northwesterly along lot number One Hundred and Fifty-six one hundred (100) feet to lot number One Hundred and Twenty-four on said map; thence northeasterly along lot number One Hundred and Twenty-four one hundred (100) feet to lot number One Hundred and Fifty-seven on said map; thence southeasterly along lot number One Hundred and Fifty-seven one hundred (100) feet to Taylor Avenue aforesaid; and thence southwesterly along Taylor Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the point and place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated April 10th, 1895.

WILSON BROWN, Junior, Referee.
STEPHEN S. MARSHALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, JAMES KEARNEY, Attorney for Defendants Moran.
ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Attorney for Defendant Cochran.
JAMES B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Defendant Oakley.

The sale of the above property is hereby adjourned until Wednesday, May 8th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 3rd, 1895.
WILSON BROWN, Jr., Referee.
my6&8

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH Street.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—AMBIA BOODY, plaintiff, against SUSAN ORCUTT and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Herman W. Vander Poel, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded as described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet and six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; running thence northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, partly through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the centre line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and again at right angles to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, partly through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenants of restrictions, &c., contained in agreement recorded in Liber 2,320 of Conveyances, Page 173.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1895.

P. H. W. VANDER POEL, Referee.
PERCY L. KLOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 203 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
ap29-2aw3wM&F&my22

SEVENTH AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES HENDERSON, plaintiff, against ROBERT HENDERSON and ELIZABETH HENDERSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 25th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue aforesaid, distant forty-nine (49) feet four (4) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue, nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch, to the centre of the party wall between the building on this lot and the one adjoining the same on the north; thence westerly at right angles to Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of the said party wall eighty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch, and thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-third Street eighty feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Robert Henderson by Rosa Levey by deed dated the 27th day of July, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 2,248 of Conveyances, Page 22, on the 29th day of July, 1889.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1895.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
ISAAC N. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 293 Broadway, N. Y.
my6-2aw3wM&F&my29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTchester.—The SUFFOLK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, plaintiff, against ELLEN L. SULLIVAN, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, May 28th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of 59th Street, distant 208 feet 2 inches east from the northeast corner of 2d Avenue and 59th Street, and running thence north and parallel with 2d Avenue 100 feet; thence east and parallel with 59th Street 25 feet; thence south and parallel with 2d Avenue 40 feet; thence east and parallel with 59th Street 6 inches; thence south and parallel with 2d Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall 60 feet to the north side of 59th Street 25 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated May 1st, 1895.

J. A. YOUNG, Referee.
TIMOTHY M. GRIFFING, Attorney for Plaintiff, Riverhead, N. Y.
my6-2aw3wM&Fwamy29

Referees' Notices.

LEWIS STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY A. PLATT, plaintiff, against GEORGE S. CARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 16th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Lewis Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, in the Eleventh Ward, in the City of New-York, and being parts of lots known and distinguished on a certain map of valuable property situated in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, near the Dry Dock, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, January, 1826, and on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, October 11th, 1831, numbered 55 tin case, as lots numbers five and six, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lewis Street, and in the front part of said lot number five, seventy-four feet two and one-half inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Lewis Street and Seventh Street; and running thence northerly, on Lewis Street, along the remaining front part of said lot number five (5) and part of said lot number six, (6,) seventeen feet one and one-half inches to that part of said lot number six now or lately belonging to George Downing; thence running westerly, along said Downing's line, parallel with the north line of said lot number five, sixty-eight feet and three inches, to the rear of said lot number six; thence southerly, along the rears of parts of said lots numbered six and five, seventeen feet, to the northwest corner of that part of said lot number five conveyed by the executors of Nicholas Schuerman, deceased, to Elijah Crawford; thence easterly, along the north line of that part of said lot number five conveyed as aforesaid to the said Elijah Crawford, seventy feet six inches to the place of beginning. The partition between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof being a party wall. The said property being now known as number 211 Lewis Street, and formerly known as 209 Lewis Street.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1895.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
O'SHAUNESSY & KIELY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALPHONSE HOGENAUER and ALBERT E. WESSLAU, plaintiffs, against CHARLES H. BEMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in this action, dated the 17th day of July, 1894, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the